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Washington street Print, with the above FREEDOM." S.
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SHUA R. GIDDINGS,
SAMUEL J. MAY. in the highest style artist, L. Grozelier, for the purpose, and if the distinguished

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or January, 1857, is A addition to a Foreign Periodicals, It should be in ev-BIDWELL, OTYPES

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YANT & CO., INSON'S CHINERY, v ady to be set up, at Vashington, D. C., Arkansas, California, In-ri, Wisconsin, Michigan,

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tions, Caveats, Conve ICINES.

Cherry Pectoral and a promote the public health can be no question that the outsand on thousand output, influenza, Bronchitz, proportion of deaths from country. The Pills are as cure more complaints. He bay purging. Purge the bowels, liver, and nobstructions. Purge in obstructions. The country of old age. Take the system of old age. The term the system purging it is to the purgent of the purging of the purgi

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THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

BY MARTHA RUSSELL. CHAPTER VI-Continued.

think of her growing old and mature.

after day, doing everything not only for our

ed to leave a shadow behind them, though why

I could not tell, for he was a smart, active,

cheerful-looking man, with a cheery, treble

VOL. XI.

THE NATIONAL RRA

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1857.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

and lines of the schooner in the distance, upon thick his oyse were fixed, did not grow indistingtion and the problem of the lines are specially as the properties of the locase folds of his double chin, within the barrier of the locase folds of his double chin, within the barrier of the locase folds of his white far hand to see a few and the state of the locase folds of his white far hand to ward me, "has a branch of his was a great state of the locase folds of his white far hand toward me, "has a branch of his white far hand toward me, "has a branch of his white far hand toward me, "has a branch of far the hand toward me, "has a branch of form the burning, are as a widely different as my acquaintance with her, and the problem of the locase of the late and before the Convention, the locase of the locase A NEW ENGLAND GIRL. Little Ad'line had grown too-grown still prettier-more like my old favorites, the pond lilies; but her pet names seemed just as fitting as ever; for no one, who looked in her eyes, or saw her motions of childish grace, could ever Polly Maria was the only one in whom I noted any change. She seemed to be more discouraged, in view of her own sinfulness and that of the world, than ever before; but I was beginning to make my own estimate of people and things, and a doubt of the entire truthfulness of her statement dawned upon my mind. When I saw her laboring so unweariedly day

comfort, but for the parties of country people who called there for some favor or other, lending her kettles and even her best dishes, to help ing her kettles and even her best dishes, to help my friends, I walked on.

But I was mistaken; else why, with each out their pic nics, and finding them dirty, if out their pic nics, and finding them dirty, if not cracked or broken, on their return, without a word of complaint, I found it difficult to believe her such a sinful "vorm of the dust," as the dust, and left only tears. The sting and with Mr. Annestey than Mr. Tyler, though the step that brought me nearer the old place, did there come memories of Ollie? soft, gentle the tone which he deemed most impressive to a "Brand," and reminded me of the state from thoughts, and left only tears. The sting and which I had been snatched, and of my obligashe affirmed herself to be. I was beginning to understand that people are generally better than their creeds, that the moods resulting from aderanged, a diseased physique, and an earnest, thoughtful, religious expression, are two differs. In the strong impulse which moved me, I sprang over the fence, and, instead of passing the house, sought my old retreat on the edge of the pond. Looking into the water there, I saw the whole where more than usually interrupted. Somehow, Mr. Tyler's advent seemed to interrupt the strong into the water there, I saw the whole

borrowed article; and they held sometimes quite ed, I s'pose." long conversations together, which always seem-

shouldn't wonder, if 'mong so many on 'em, creeds; the bearing of which remarks little know, she could allers have some of 'em with her, and wouldn't be so lonesome as she is now, when Birdie is off with me."

Rough, unpolished, old sea-shell, but with a strain of the eternal melody in his heart; unselfish to the last! But I did not see it then. This matrimonial project seemed to me a kind from his drawn for us in the wet beach sand behalf or where "they raised lions, and tigers, and the hump-backed camels," pictures of which he had drawn for us in the wet beach sand behalf or where "they whell see a goost was goost was

The post of Po Agnes did no such thing; she merely wiped away her tears that the speaker's flowery perorasis her way, you know, on my shoulder, all the one—cryin' for the poor children as hadn't ter think of the weddin', an' cause she would have some little cousins to go ter see. I never shought about that pint before; Blackbird,"
the old man now added, thoughtfully, raising the course of the property of the poor children as hadn't ter think of the weddin', an' cause she would have some little cousins to go ter see. I never some little cousins to go ter see. I never seemed by Cousin Ralph, always lay, with her the old man now added, thoughtfully, raising the property of the pr

be any harm in walking past her house in this dress; the temptation was great; and one day, when Uncle Steve was off to the reef, I excused myself from accompanying Polly Maria and little Ad'line to Rogers's store—some two miles ding—and, as soon as they were gone, dressed myself, and set out for the pond. I did not think that the very dress which I was so proud of displaying would alone prevent my old mistress, even if she happened to see me, from recognising me, if my growth did not; and think types of wickedness with which I was most faced appetite," Miss Agnes said, with a timid, little, bushing air, when she had come to the kitchen to give her orders—no, not to be burned, but to ensconce myself in a corner, out of Miss Smith's way, and think over Mr. Ralph's dark face, his clear, honest glance, his full, distinct tones, and wonder what made them think him so wicked. He was not a bit like old Grannie Hunt, or like Polly Maria, or myself, the three recognising me, if my growth did not; and think types of wickedness with which I was most faced. recognising me, if my growth did not; and thinking I had effectually concealed my plan from
my friends, I walked on.

But I was mistaken; else why, with each

But I was mistaken; else why, with each

thoughtful, religious expression, are two different bings.

I had not been there many days, however, before I began to suspect her present low spirits were in some way connected with the visits of before I began to suspect her present low spirits
were in some way connected with the visits of
a Mr. Nat Frisbie, who frequently dropped in
to look after the seine she was netting for his
company, he being a prominent owner in one
of the most valuable fisheries, or to return some
borrowed article; and they held sometimes quite

my eyes, until I could see no more for the fastfalling tears.

As I turned away, I came in contact with a
bent sapling; it was the one Ollie had bent for
me years before, and by which he had illustrated to me the reason of Mrs. Sally's existence.

"God does not make 'em. He lets 'em be.
Something bent her, made her cross and crookborrowed article; and they held sometimes quite

"At the road's end the view that meets my visio
With awe my spirit fills;

I see dark death-clouds covering lands elysian,
And wandering, dreamy, idle, and unthinking,
Unheeding where I go,
I look at the stern mountain summits, and see,
Something bent her, made her cross and crookborrowed article; and they held sometimes quite

ed, I s'pose."

Again I seemed to hear his low, earnest voice repeating these words, and, my heart melting at the memory, I went down upon my knees, and uttered again that prayer for Mrs. Sally's redemption, which our childish hearts had uttered years ago.

biush, and all manner of pretty, childish airs of confusion, begging pardon over and over again, of Hannah, for her inattention. Sometimes, in the midst of my lessons, she would vary the routine, and give glowing descriptions of the East, and ask me—

"Would I not like to devote my life. "Would I not like to devote my life to the Then o'er the eternal hills the light seems dawning,

woice, like a fife.

At last, I asked Uncle Steve "what it meant?"
He continued to look gravely for a minute or to at the point of the horizon on which his ere was fixed when I spoke, before he replied.

The like or many 2. The continued to look gravely for a minute of the horizon on which his ere was fixed when I spoke, before he replied.

The like or meant it is not at the childish heart; let us reverence, not scorn, His teach ings!

The like or meant it is not at the childish heart; let us reverence, not scorn, His teach ings! and continued to took growing or a manula growth of the further one which his grows exceed the of 1800 per of the further one which his grows exceed the of 1800 per of the further one which his grows exceed the of 1800 per of the further one which his grows exceed the further of the further one which his grows exceed the further of the further one which his grows exceed the further of the further one which his grows exceed the further of the further one which his grows exceed the further of the further one which his grows exceed the further of the further one which his grows exceed the further of the further one which his grows exceed the further of the further one which his grows exceed the further of the further one which his grows exceed the further of the further one which his grows exceed the further of the further one which his grows exceed the further of the further one which the further one which his grows exceed the further of the further one which his grows exceed the further of the further one which his grows exceed the further one which his grows exceed the further of the further one which his grows exceed the further one which his grows the further one which his grows exceed the grows the furthe

"Why, yes; "cause, as I said before, that's "Little pitchers have big ears;" and there whom he had been taught to respect and reversity of the debate. About a dozen to respect the time appointed the may dictate, the doubts and struggles which the discrepancy between the practice of those "Little pitchers have big ears;" and there

they did not put on sackcloth, or even serge. They exchanged their dressy shirred hats, with they did not put on sackcloth, or even serge. They exchanged their dressy shirred hats, with their clusters of Persian lilac, or heliotrope, for those made of rich white satin, made very plain, and trimmed with soft creamy folds of the same material—their striped, plaided, flounced silks, and gaily-tinted bareges and muslins, for plain black satin, Quaker-colored French merinoes, and India muslins, guiltless of spot. To be sure, the latter cost as much or more than the former—twice or thrice as much as the Council.

which he thought would be a great injury. Mr. Pregister for 1837; which was read, and laid on the table. Also, from the same, announcing that room No. 11, in the basement story of the north wing portunity of looking upon Abolition curiosities. "He would even be willing to admit Horace for cecupation; which was read, and laid on the table.

"He would even be willing to admit Horace for occupation; which was read, and laid on the table.

"He would even be willing to admit Horace for cecupation; which was read, and laid on the table.

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cause life's road is dusty and uneven.

And weary is the way, wer before there gleams some mirage haven, Where Hope her flight may stay. Out from the bright clouds, that are earthward stooping,

Rise the fair castle walls;
see Peace's white flag from its turrets drooping— Bending the green-leaved trees; Or where the fountain in the sun rejoices, Hear the birds' melodies.

which I had been snatched, and of my obliga-tions to my mistress; and my memory of Mr.
Ralph recalled no such tender interest.
Miss Agnes had been accustomed to examine

Miss Agnes had been accustomed to examine

Then others rise, as in some Eastern story,

But turning earnest to the life-path dreary, And smoothing down the way For some poor tried one, following sad and weary,

And putting dreams away Telling young dreamers that now, in their morning, Life is to act, not dream.

"But you wouldn't let her go! You couldn't spare her, Uncle Steve!" I said, in surprise.
"Why, yes; 'cause, as I said before, that's lible truth, and there's no sheering off from it. Nat Frisbie is a good fellow—he's well to do, and he's got three or four little pitchers have been sneeds somebody to look arter 'em. You see, Blackbird, it don't come quite so handy for she'd be a good hand to manage 'em, and fix be a good hand to manage 'em, and fix up their things; and so she would. An' I shouldn't wonder, if 'mong so many on 'em, of the souldn't wonder, if 'mong so many confined to the banks of the Ganges or the Nile.

Part of this childish but painful experience was spared me by Miss Agnes and several of her friends. They became very much impressed with the duty of retrenchment in dress, but they did not put on sackcloth, or even serge.

In a facture them himself. Of course, if Mr. Phillips could be so base—which he is far from being—he would hardly tell it to a man he knew to be Pro-Slavery. Richardson said, if a resolution of such a general character was carried, Mr. Phillips could take a seat under it, which he thought would be a great injury. Mr.

She made it all straight, in course, which we precade serv. You see, bore down many that every pursue in the gate which the precade of the deligation, on the other. The strife was a served with the precade of the deligation, on the other. The strife was a served with the precade of the deligation, on the other. The strife was a served with the precade of the deligation, on the other with the precade of the deligation, on the other. The strife was a served with the precade of the deligation, on the other. The strife was a served with the precade of the deligation, on the other. The strife was a served with the precade of the deligation, on the other. The strife was a served with the precade of the deligation, on the other. The strife was a served with the precade of the deligation, on the other. The strife was a served with the precade of the deligation, on the other. The strife was a served with the precade of the deligation, on the other. The strife was a served with the precade of the deligation, on the other was a served with the precade of the deligation, on the other. The strife was a served with the precade of the deligation, on the other. The strife was a served with the precade of the deligation, on the other. The strife was a served with the precade of the deligation, on the other. The strife was a served with the precade of the deligation, on the other. The strife was a served with the precade of the deligation, on the other. The strife was a served with the precade of the deligation, on the other was a served with the precade of the precade of the deligation, on the other was a served with the precade of the deligation, on the other was a served with the precade of the deligation, on the other was a served with the precade of the deligation, on the other was a served with the precade of the deligation, on the other was a served with the precade of the deligation, on the other was a served with the precade of the string was a served with the precade of the string was a served with the precade of the p

The last business of the evening was the appointment of a committee to report nominees for permanent officers of the Convention. The ticket has been concocted long since, and the nomination of the committee will be merely formal. There will be a regular list of ruffians.

Of row all Sicilian, and old Greece divine.

### THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. THIRD SESSION.

Tuesday, January 27, 1857.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of the Humane Society of Massachusetts, asking Congress to grant \$20,000 for establishing and supporting a life boat and mortar stations on the coast

of that State.
Mr. Wilson said that this Society was the oldest in the country. They have sixty life-boats and five mortar stations and several buildings on the coast of that State, for the safety of ship-These little songs, nestling in snow-white leaves.

wrecked seamen.

The Senate then entered into a debate upon the Indian appropriation bill. Some amend-ments were made; after which, the Senate ad-

constitutional.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, said that the House

War, transmitting copies of the official army

On motion by Mr. Wilson,

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign ter, in 1812.

That we may form an intelligent estimate in the ex-

And all their passion thrills along thy line:
With thee I stroll by oriental streams,
Or loss myself in sweet, voluptuous dreams,
Where Summer suns o'er hills Italian shine;
Or from the Past, undying splendor gleams,
O'er vales Sicilian, and old Greece divine.

Nor seldom thou a higher theme dost try-Higher, and of more potent melody: We thrill to hear Demeter's anguished cry, Searching in vain for lost Persephone:

And, awed and charmed, we follow in its quest,

The passionate heart that sings "The Burden of Unrest."

And winds were roaring with a voice of might, That sometimes sank to sounds of wail and woe-The while my spirit felt a Summer glow, Lulled by sweet music, lapped in soft delight.

Seemed like small birds warbling, in orange bowe Notes, now of joy, and now of love's sad smart. blessed the art that sweetly so deceives, With gracious magic, Winter's darkened hours.

And makes a Summer in the willing heart.

affects."

The writer of this has been impressed by an very.

We are now prepared, not only in the light of We are now prepared, as States, but in

erly understood, some explanation of the fore ed, in the halls of our National Legislature, each by eight Sovereign States of the Confede-

then stood on an equality, although, in the distribution of State patronage or place, under the General Government, the Slave States then, as at almost every subsequent quadrennial period of our national history, received the lion's

And, of our National area at that period, the The President of the Senate land before the body a communication from the Secretary of Slave States, with a population 21,915 less than War, transmitting copies of the official army the Free, measured 131,007 square miles, or 13,100,700 square acres more than the Free; a balance of State area, in favor of the former, Also, from the same, announcing that room larger than all New England, (65,038 square Also, from the same, announcing that room
No. 11, in the basement story of the north wing
of the Capitol Extension, is finished, and ready
for occupation; which was read, and laid on the
table.

Table.

Also, from the same, announcing that room
miles), and nearly as large as the New England
and Middle States together, (179,622 square
miles)—a territorial balance in favor of the
Slave Power, which has since been increased

That we may form an intelligent estimate in the premises, a brief reference to the previous history of these two States seems necessary.

As to the length of time which has elapsed since these two portions of our country first began to be settled, Louisiana has a very great advantage over Ohio, in the fact that the Verariberg, as soon as the Prussians begin the Verariberg, as soon as the Prussians begin the Verariberg, as soon as the Prussians begin the verariberg as soon as the Prussians begin the verariberg, as soon as the Prussians begin the verariberg as the veraribe

whom it received its present name, in honor of Louis XIV of France, surnamed "the Great," also styled Dieu-Donne, or God-given.

The first settlement of Louisiana was attempted in 1634, and the second—a more successful attempt—in 1699, by M. Iberville, who founded a Colony on the Missisippi.

This was soon followed by other efforts to colonize this country—especially one made by the crime for which he was hurned was the mynder.

The first settlement of Louisiana was attempted in 1699, by M. Iberville, who founded a Colony on the Missisippi.

BURNING OF A SLAVE IN ALABAMA.—We find the following account of the burning of a slave at Abbeville, Ala., in the Eufaula Native. The Legislature of that State, says:

"The following statistics are interesting, as

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten cents a line for the first insertion, five cents a line for each subsequent one. Ten words constitute a line. Payment in advance is invariably required.

Money may be forwarded, by mail, at my risk. Notes on Eastern banks preferred. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will give the name of the post office changed from, as well as the post office they wish it hereafter sent to.

hereafter sent to.

All communications to the Era, whether on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

This was the year after Ohio was admitted into the Union.

Thus Louisiana—previous to assuming a place in the Confederacy of States—had more than a century in which, had she been able, to lay the foundation and initiate the fortunes of one of the most prosperous and rapidly-growing States of the Union, after she became a member of the Confederacy. Ohio, on the contrary, a portion of our country ceded to the General Government by Connecticut, New York, and Virginia, did not have a single permanent white family within her territory until 1788, (104 years after the first effort to settle Louisiana.) when Marietta was settled by a Colony from New England.

This was only 14 years before Ohio stood, in all the strength of a strong Territory, and with the energy of a free people, knocking for admission into the Union. A second settlement was commenced in 1789, on Symmes's purchase, near Cincinnati.

In 1791, a French Colony settled at Gallipolis, on the Ohio river.

In 1796, two Colonies from New England set.

In 1796, two Colonies from New England set.

In 1796, two Colonies from New England age.

In 1796, two Colonies from New England age of the avancts, read on the United States; and of the avancts, read on the United States; and of the avancts read on the United States; and of the avancts read on the United States; and of the avancts read on the United States; and of the avancts read on the United States; and of the avancts read on the United States; and of the avancts read on the United States; and of the avancts read on the United States; and of the avancts read on the United States; and of the avancts read on the United States; and of the avancts read on the United States; and of the avancts read on the United States; and of the avancts read on the United States; and of the avancts read on the United States; and of the avancts read on the United States; and of the avancts read on the United States; and of the avancts read on the United States; and of the avancts read on the United States; and on the United Stat

In 1791, a French Colony settled at Cleyeland and in that vicinity. In 1799, amount were sent hither. The total revenue from all sources, legitimate and those devised to the first Tarritorial Legislature met at Cincin-Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the amended tariff bill, perfecting the former one so far as the majority of the committee were concerned. He stated that it reduces the annual revenue \$14,000,000.

The House discussed the bill giving each branch of Congress entire control of its contingent fund, without the revision of accounting officers of the Treasury.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the amended tariff bill, perfecting the former one so far as the majority of the committee were concerned. He stated that it reduces the annual revenue \$14,000,000.

The House discussed the bill giving each branch of Congress entire control of its contingent fund, without the revision of accounting officers of the Treasury.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee of Western Reserve, the "Western Reserve, the the first Territorial Legislature met at Cincinnati; and in 1800 the "Western Reserve, the way and the purple of the public Treasury to the tune of \$15,000,000. The bona fide remence of the public Treasury to the tune of \$15,000,000. The bona fide remence of the public Treasury to the tune of \$15,000,000. The bona fide remence of the public Treasury to the tune of \$15,000,000. The bona fide remence of the public Treasury to the tune of \$15,000,000. The bona fide remence of the public treasury to the tune of \$15,000,000. The bona fide remence of the public treasury to the tune of \$15,000,000. The bona fide remence of the public treasury to the tune of \$15,000,000. The bona fide remence of the public treasury to the tune of \$15,000,000. The bona fide remence of the public treasury to the tune of \$15,000,000. The bona fide remence of the public treasury to the tune of \$15,000,000. The bona fide remence of the public treasury to the tune of \$15,000,000. The bona fide remence of the publi

of a large share of her State domain.

And the human mind is educated, on all subjects, better and faster by pattern than by precept; for, as "a mirror for magistrates" for such a law, conceiving that it would be unconstitutional.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, said that the House

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, with the camendary the Lakes domain.

Such were some of the antecedents of these two States, before they came into the Union—

Such were some of the antecedents of these two States, before they came into the Union—

Such were some of the Alexe domain.

Such were some of the Alexe domain

going intelligence will now be given.

"The Imperial Royal Cabinet fully shares the wish of the other Powers, to prevent the conflict the lat of July last was, it is said, inside of the lat of the lat of July lat was the lat of the which seems so near at hand. The present 50,000 miles. Of this amount, more than half

state of things has, however, been brought about (27,850 miles) is in the United States. by the contempt shown to the rights of a closely roads were started in England, and yet in ten allied sovereign, which rights are secured by years we passed her. At the present time, the years we passed her. At the present time, the model Republic has three times as many miles treaty, and inattention to the well-meant coun-sels given to the Swiss authorities by the differof railroad as Great Britain and France united. ent Governments. Austria is convinced of the | The following table, showing the miles of railconciliatory intentions of his Majesty the King of Prussia, and she does all that is in her power to confirm him in them, but she does not consider that she has any legal right to enter into Great Britain - 8,000 Spain - 60 engagements or to make promises—either singly or collectively—by which the legal sovereign Belgium - 531 India would be induced to renounce his sovereign 422 Cuba

75 Panama - 42 South America The average cost of American railways has been estimated to be \$40.0 0 a mile, which is rather over than under the mark. The English railways have cost, on an average, \$200,000 a mile; the Belgium railways, \$300,000; the German railways, \$130,000; the German railways, \$56,600. Many reasons may be assigned for these versions. rather over than under the mark. The English ways, \$56,000. Many reasons may be assigned for these variations. The German and American roads have, in general, but one track, the French and English, two. The principle built most of the French roads, was to avoid abrupt curves and steep gradients, by grading and cutting; hence a large increase of expense

> THE WESTERN TERRITORIES .- There is now open for settlement the Territories of Minnesota, Oregon, Nebraska, Washington, New Mexico, Utah, and Kansas. These Territories contain, according to a compendium of the census of 1850, the following area:

Minnesota - - - -585,035 123.022 269,107 Total
Kansas
The first-named six Territories 1,286,000 114,798 1,286,136 square miles of land, and a total area of all the States and Territories belonging to the Union is 1,936,166 square miles; they

comprise nearly one half of the whole run through some seventeen or eighteen de-grees of latitude, and embrace millions of acres

THE WEALTH OF ILLINOIS .- The astonishing

Louisiana was explored in 1682, (106 years before the first permanent settlement in Ohio,) by M. La Salle, a French gentleman, from whom it received its present name, in honor of Louis XIV of France, surnamed "the Great," also styled Dieu-Donne. or God-niven.

"The following statistics are interesting, as exhibiting the rapid increase of our popula

In 1836, our population was - 11,683 In 1840, In 1846, 66 - 155,277 In 1850. 552,109

eral election was, in round numbers, 120,000. With this basis for an estimate, taking into

of the finest land, and mineral deposits, in the finest climate, and on the finest river in the world. 

STATISTICS OF MISSOURI .- From the last an nual report of the State Auditor of Missouri, we learn that the census just taken will, when complete, show a total population of 900,000. The census of 1850 gave an aggregate of 682,907 and that of 1852 was 722,371. At this rate Missouri will, in 1860, equal Kentucky and Tennessee. We quote from the same report some other statistics of Missouri:

	Acre	s of Land	and Va	luation. 🍙	í.
		No. of A	cres.	V	tion.
1849		- 8,808	,603	\$31,51	2.39
1850	-	- 9,511	251	36,09	
1853		- 11,236	.485	51,74	
1854	-	- 12,901		67,74	
1855		- 15,390		79,01	
1856	-	- 19,553		89,70	
	Va	lue of Pers	onal Pr		,
1849		\$7,730,508		- \$22,97	4.87
1850		10,797,566	1855	- 24,34	
1853		10,021,082		- 30,34	
C	Man .		m	0	

CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.—The Oriental pop ulation of California is organized into five great companies, each of which has its hotels, agents, and all the arrangements of an American cor poration. These companies embrace all the Chinese emigrants, except about one thousand The following authentic statement shows the number of arrivals in and departures from the State, of members of these companies, the deaths, and present strength :

Arrivals.	Departures.	Died.	Present
16,900	2,500	400	14,000
8,400	1,300	300	6,800
2,100	160	160	1,780
16,650	3,700	300	9,200
4,899	1,259	172	6,907
48,940	8,929	1,333	38,687
	16,900 8,400 2,100 16,650 4,899	16,900 2,500 8,400 1,300 2,100 160 16,650 3,700 4,899 1,259	16,900     2,500     400       8,400     1,300     300       2,100     160     160       16,650     3,700     300       4,899     1,259     172

## WASHINGTON, D. C THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1857.

Prevey Yer -Do not be discouraged about

renewing or sending subscribers, from fear that we may be out of back numbers. We have plenty yet, continuing to look for large accessions. Go ahead. We may vet make up for

MR. BUCHANAN came to Washington so qu etly that no chance was given for public display. Since then he has been surrounded by his friends-a multitude of counsellors-each one doubtless with a beautiful plan for the construction of a Cabinet. The venerable gen tleman must feel grateful for so much advice. How can he help coming to wise decisions?

KANSAS .- Our indefatigable in Kansas, so often arrested, so hated by the Border Ruffians, keeps us fully apprised of the affairs in Kansas. His letters this week are to the point. It is charming to see Border Ruffianism sliding into National Democracy. Mr. Buchanan will have to look after his stanch

ANDREW STEVENSON, formerly a member, ther Speaker of the House of Representatives, afterwards Minister to the Court of St. James, always an active politician, died at his residence i Blenheim, Va., on the 24th inst.

## DEATH OF PRESTON S. BROOKS.

The telegraph has already announced to the country the death of Preston S. Brooks. It was sudden and unexpected. It is stated that the disease was acute inflammation of the throat from which he suffered only two or three days. On the twenty-seventh, it assumed an alarming form, and before his medical advisers could interpose effectually, terminated his existence. A man of robust frame, vigorous health, in the prime of life, and one to whom circumstances of the House, called Republicans, to say, that had given singular prominence within a year so far from shrinking from the investigation painful shock throughout Washington. Both Houses of Congress adjourned, after brief sessions, the following day, and last Thursday met again to pay the customary tribute of r spect to the deceased. Appropriate speeches were made in the Senate by Messrs. Evans Hunter, and Toombs, and in the House speeches were made by Messrs. Keitt, Quit man, Campbell of Ohio, and Savage; after which, resolutions were passed, and both House

Mr. Brooks was born in 1819; graduated the South Carolina College; was admitted t the practice of law in 1843; served as captain of a company in the Palmetto regiment, in the war with Mexico; was elected to Congress i 1853, as successor to Mr. Burt; was re-elected in 1855; during the first session resigned, in consequence of a majority of the House having voted to censure and expel him, for the assaul on Senator Sumner; was immediately re-elected by his constituents, and has served since then till death unexpectedly removed him from this scene of action.

He leaves a mother, a wife, and four children, to mourn his loss.

We learn that Mr. Savage, of Tennessee the course of his remarks on the deceased, al luded to his assault on Mr. Sumner, in such s way as to mortify the friends of Mr. Brooks and excite much sensation among the Repub lican members of Congress. Expecting to find a full report in the National Intelligencer, we looked carefully over its record, but seeing nothing of the kind reported, we examined the official report given in the Congressional Globe and found nothing there but some common place remarks credited to Mr. Savage. The inference is, that he thought his speech would appear in print to more advantage without, than with, allusions so indecorous and ill-timed as they were generally understood to be. The true way is for members of Congress to say nothing, on such occasions, which they are ashamed to see in print.

# THE EQUILIBRIUM POLICY.

The reader will find, by referring to the report of Congressional proceedings, that bills to enable the Territories of Oregon and Minneso ta to form Constitutions and State Govern ments, preparatory to admission into the Union, were passed last Saturday in the House. Although nothing is incorporated in the bills in regard to the extension of Slavery, it is well understood that the States to be formed will be non-slaveholding.

It must not be inferred, from the little oppo sition they encountered in the House, that they will as easily go through the Senate. It will not surprise us to see them arrested in that body. The Slave Power which repealed the Missouri Compromise, and is laboring to propagate Slavery by force in Kansas, for the purpose of paving the way for the development of the equilibrium policy, is not dead or asleep; it is quite possible that, through the Senate, it may throw over all these preparations for new free States till another Congress, when it may

be in a better position to make its own terms. The People of the free States are much mistaken if they suppose the question of political power between Freedom and Slavery, between the non-slaveholders and the slaveholders, decided, or that the latter have abandoned their ful Interest. Meyer has Slavery demeaned it ambitious schemes. For one, we are by no self so much as to think white men, like black means so well assured in regard to the future men, may be bought for a price. O, no-it is condition of Kansas as many of our cotempofirst pure, always pure, appealing alone to raries. The Pro-Slavery Party there has the Beason, Conscience, Patriotism-to the love of power. Every department of the Government money, to the love of office, to the love of disis in its hands. The bogus Legislature is rectinction, to the love of power, never, O, never! ognised as valid by the Governor and by the And as to railroad grants, true, North and

about to repeal, the act making the circulation of what are called "incendiary" documents, that is, Anti-Slavery newspapers, a crime punishaable with death-but it manifests not the slightest disposition to repeal or modify the infamous slave code, and the test acts. far as we can see, the friends of Freedom have nothing to do with the laws or their adminisration, except to suffer from them. And in

Congress, the prospect is not encouraging The bill reported by Mr. Grow, to abolish the bnoxious acts in Kansas, last Saturday, was hrown over by filibustering on the part of the Pro-Slavery members, and Washington corres condents affirm that the nomination of Harrison, of Kentucky, to succeed Judge Lecompte is fiercely opposed in secret session of the Sen ate, not on grounds personal to Mr. Harrison out because Mr. Toombs and his associates are determined to sustain Lecompte, and compe the President to continue him in office, well knowing that the result would be, the resigne ion of Governor Geary, or the counteractio of his policy, and the perpetuation of the powe of Slavery-Propagandism.

Freedom may have something to gain by noderate and wise counsels-nothing by false security, extravagant hopes, or timid measures The plain, unequivocal demand of the Slavery men is, equilibrium in the Senate. What hope of this, if Minnesota and Oregon be admitted as free States now-what possible hope, if the scheme for making Kansas a slave State, fail Look out, then, for the postponement of the Oregon and Minnesota bills, and for renewed and more determined Propagandism in Kan

### THE MORALS OF BLACK REPUBLICANS.

A portion of the press in slaveholding State eems disposed to hold the Republican party in Congress responsible for the corruption alleged against members of that body. One might suppose, from its tone, that official corruption had never been heard of till the advent of the new party, and of course we have satirical con rasts between its high-flown professions and ow practices. Ah, doth Job serve God for nought? Who would not be a philanthropist when it pays so well! Behold these freedom shrickers, one hand stretched out to save the bleeding slave, the other, thrust deep into the Treasury! Justice upon their lips, robber in their hearts! The materials for these phi lipics are furnished by correspondents claimed as supporters of the Republican party, such as "S." of the N. York Daily Times, and "Index" of the North American. The editor of the for-

"We have received one or two letters, evidently from friendly sources, kindly warning us that the disclosures which will result from ns that the disclosures which will result from the labors of the Investigating Committee at Washington may fall with special weight upon the heads of members of Congress belonging to the Republican party. Upon that score, our friends need give themselves no special con-cern on our account. We probably knew quite as well as any of our advisers where these charges would fall when they were made. An we thought then, as we think now, that the edi-tor who would hesitate to denounce corruption because men of his own party had been guilty

We think so, too; but when that same edi tor knows the names of the guilty parties, and has in his possession the evidence to convict them; and when summoned as a witness, refu ses to testify what he knows, what is he then? The letter-writers referred to, if innocen themselves, are rather weak. No large party can be hurt by the bad acts of individuals b longing to it, unless it sustain or attempt to screen them. We know enough of members be thorough, and result in the exposure of the actual culprits, whoever they may be. The have a right to complain of the Times, because it has brought forward its charges in such a way, made them so general and indistinct, as tha to throw odium on a whole party. Let it tell the truth, if it knows it, so that the guilty and not the innocent shall suffer.

Another correspondent, quoted with gre satisfaction by the Pro-Slavery Press, is "In der" of the Philadelphia North American and the New York Tribune. The Richmond (Va.) Enquirer is particularly delighted with the following extract from one of his letters in the North American .

"And if the truth must be spoken out. Sla very seems to exercise a conservative and hon orable influence. The fact is notorious to every observer at Washington, that nearly al the wholesale schemes of plunder which have been carried through Congress for years past liation, and all the vile and venal combinati have been planned and carried on under the control and with the means of Northern managers. While they shouted the loudest for Free dom, and stigmatized Slavery as a stigma to zation, they took care to pillage the Tres ury, by way of refreshing this sentiments

"On the floor of the House and on the floor of the Senate-for both are notoriously con taminated, the latter in a limited degre profligate traders most known inside and out side the hall, are not only Northern members but they are members who have endeavored t figure conspicuously in all the recent politic movements. Their names are bandied about with vulgar familiarity by the very menials tending upon Congress, and their audacious knavery give qualifications for far more than has yet been charged. They devote them selves exclusively to the business of extorting legislative favor, and some of them have paid enormously for seats as means of prosecuting this disgraceful trame. Nor is this corruption confined to a few isolated stances. There are numbers in the Hou hose vote, or silence, or absence, was pur hased at the last session for the public ing, the railroad grants, and other special ob jects of legislation. These spoils were distrib-uted among certain Republicans holding seats and others who were supposed to be influential outside. And although a portion of this plur der was appropriated in consideration of the it is not believed any of them personally sha

"Such is the morale of Black Republica ism!" says the Enquirer.

Observe-all these denum fined to the present Congress. We are left to infer that corruption for the first time has stalked upon the stage. The Galphin and Gardiner claims of former times are forgotten. All preceding Congresses have been pure and upspotted. All preceding legislation has been etermined by high considerations of public terest. Never before have there been fraudalent claims, in which members have been in erested. Never have treaties been ratified, never have bills been carried through, under the pressure of appeals cunningly made to amition, avarice, fear. Never before has it been even suspected that votes could be bought by promises of lucrative offices, or a foreign mision. Never have members, sent to represent one Interest, turned about to support a precise y opposite Interest, and then, when rejected by their constituents, found favor with an Ex ecutive, acting as the instrument of the success

South have generally gone into them, neck and neck, the bill for a Northwestern grant being yoked with a bill for a Southwester grant, but, as a matter of course, the support ers of the latter have been all honorable men, the supporters of the former, all corrupt managers! Nay, the stern-indignation men do not charge even the present Congress with corruption it is the Republican Party in it that provoke their wrath. South Americans, Southern Dem ocrats, Northern Democrats, are the saints-Republicans, the sinners!

Now, let a few facts be kept prominent before the people. Nothing has been mor common of late years than charges of Cor gressional corruption; but, to a Congress i which the Republicans have the ascendence belongs the honor of ordering a Committee Investigation, which, for the first time in ou political history, promises to be thorough and efficient in its operations-a committee, consti tuted by a Republican Speaker, and of such a haracter as to extort praise from the Washing ton Union, the central organ of the Buchana party - a committee, ordered on account of charges made in a Republican paper, by a Re publican correspondent-a committee, which has thus far been heartily sustained by the Republican press, and whose revelations, if supported by facts, will be welcomed by the Reoublicans of Congress, and spread broadcast over the country.

"Such is the morale of Black Republican

We should be happy to testify before this amittee, had we anything to disclose, but we have not. Others seem to speak from facts within their knowledge. Index is positive; s the editor of the Times. Let them put thei fingers on the spotted ones - why generaliz charges, to the discredit of a whole party, which should be confined to the individual offenders Meantime, we advise the Richmond Enquire to defer its comments on the morality of Black epublicanism till the committee originated b hat morality shall report the facts. Would Heaven its inquiries could be so enlarged as to embrace all the moralities of legislation for he last twenty years!

### SUGAR TAX.

The New York Tribune, Albany Eveni Journal, and Boston Journal, Anti-Slavery mite with the New York Journal of Comme South Side Democrat, and New Orleans Bulle tin, Pro-Slavery, in the support of the sugar tax-for what reason, it is difficult to understand, unless it be a desire to win pro-slavery suppor to the general policy of protection. The New York Times takes ground in favor of the repea of the tax. After presenting several statistica tables, already submitted to our readers, it re marks-

"The small crop of 1856, now coming ward, will not be sufficient to supply even the wants of the Southern Mississippi valley; that section of the country having taken from New Orleans, in 1854, for consumption, 142,963 hogshead, and in 1855, 131,027 hogsheads This does not include the consumption of New Orleans and its neighborhood; where, in 1856 reign sugar, to the amount of 11,579 tons, (c 2,240 pounds,) was imported for consumption, while 12,892 tons were imported at other ports south of Baltimore.

"If Louisiana cannot make sugar enough supply its own wants, and the wants of its im-mediate neighborhood, of what use is a protect-ive sugar duty? It is certainly a direct tax upon every man, woman, and child, in the United States, especially in the Northern, Mid-dle, and Western States, which are now entire-ly dependent upon foreign countries for their upplies of this necessary of life.
"The importations of foreign sugar into the

United States are rapidly increasing, and the

The importations in 1856, 275,662 tons. And as the last crop of Louisiana sugar comparatively insignificant, the importations of the present year will greatly exceed those of any previous year, and will probably not be le 350,000 tons! The sented to the people of this country is, Shall we continue to pay a tax of \$30 on every \$100 worth of this sugar? To this question the ople in every section are alread No! and Congress will do well to heed this re-

The Committee of Ways and Means has s far responded to the popular demand as to propose, in the new Tariff bill, reported a few days since in the House, the reduction of the sugar tax from 30 to 10 per cent. We do not believe the sugar planters will be much better pleased with this than a total repeal, while it is quite certain the People will not be satisfied with it If sugar can be grown so as fully to satisfy the home demand, the policy of Protection requires that the high duty should be kept up; if the fostering care of Government cannot bring up the home supply to something like the ho demand, the policy of Protection requires the removal of the tax. Reasoning, then, from the Protection principles of the Committee, the tax should remain as it is, or be abolished.

Tea and Coffee are free-give the People FREE SUGAR. We are glad to see that the Leg islature of Indiana has spoken with great decision on this point, and that, too, in no section al spirit.

# NICARAGUA.

Since the reinstitution of Slavery, Gener Valker has been going down hill. Before that atrocious act, he had enlisted not a few of the natives in his support, while others were indifferent between the contending par ties. The reinstitution of Slavery was a decla ration of war against the whole native population. It put the personal liberty of every man roman, and child, in peril; it stamped the nent of Walker as piratical and barbaous. From that hour he lost all hold on the natives. A formidable alliance sprang up against him, and a succession of reverses followed. The latest intelligence is, that he has evacuated Rivas, is cut off from all chance of supplies, and is surrounded by the allies, the expectation being that he would be compelled

Meantime, the newspapers contain accoun of the sailing of recruits, doubtless deluded by esigning men. A telegraphic despatch, dated New Orleans, January 28th, says that the steam er Texas sailed that day, with four hundred re cruits and a great quantity of arms and ammuni tion for Walker.

This is not the first announcement of the and. Many similar expeditions have been latey reported, all clearly in violation of the Neurality Laws, but the Administration, which was so vigilant in the case of the British Consuls, appears to be asleep. Now and then the Disrict Attorney of New York makes one or two arrests, or gets up a correspondence, as if de ermined to show a bold front against Filibus tering, but thus far, nothing has come of his ef forts. Walker's sympathizers carry on their operations just as openly as they please, and emigrants" laugh at the idea of being inter fered with in their peaceful enterprise!

We should rejoice to see the miserable ms uders, who are laboring by force of arms to institute and propagate Slavery in Central America, utterly driven out, but bad as the si uation of Walker now is, we fear that the re cruits from this country, who may reach him through the remissness of the Administration will enable him to recover himself.

Thus far, the conduct of this audacious a venturer has retarded the settlement and civil-

ization of Central America. The New York Evening Post well remarks-

"In the order of Providence, there is no longer any occasion for wars and conquests to insure the renovation of degenerate races. Commer-cial enterprise, which is more active and more cial enterprise, which is more active and more restless, more comprehensive in its designs, and more rapid in their execution, than war—commercial enterprise and voluntary migration will do the work more effectually. So far as concerns the continent of America, which yet presents region after region of fertile witderness from our Southern frontier to Cape Horn, inviting the settler, we believe the truth of this assertion cannot be controverted. ssertion cannot be controverted. Unless the assage across the Isthmus he soon ahandoned the commerce of the world, which is not at by the commerce of the world, which western all likely, that narrow portion of the Western Continent will, ere long, become the seat of a continent will, ere long, become the seat of a continent will, ere long, become the seat of a continent will be seat Continent will, ere long, become the seas of a vivilization like our own; and how far that civ-lization may extend itself to the North and South, we will not at present undertake to spec-

"The gradual occupation of the country in this way would not, however, introduce Slavery. The social equality which now reigns in that country would not be disturbed by any peace able interfusion of our own population with theirs. Walker's scheme of conquest contem-plated the establishment of Slavery. To that end, a Government established by war, and supported by arbitrary force, was absolutely necessary. Without taking the code of the country into his own hands, abrogating those pro ions which contain the guaranty of unive iberty, and maintaining this usurnation by the strong hand against the popular will, Slavery could not be introduced. With the failure of his enterprise, fails the hope of extending dominion of Slavery in that quarter."

#### MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR GEARY. We published last week, without comment,

tracts from the message of Governor Geary, commending the repeal of the most obnoxous statutes in Kansas. The message is long, well constructed, and written with much force. Appointed by an Administration which made Appointed by all Audilinia and a sales and a sweet strains, imaginative sketches, the rich sending measure of its policy, he could not be imagery of a poetical mind, and now and then leading measure of its policy, he could not be expected to do otherwise than sustain it. Accordingly, he pronounces it a wise and beneficent measure. The Compromise was "a restriction on popular sovereignty;" its repeal there his flowers. China, India, Persia, Tar anew consecrated the great doctrine of selfgovernment, and restored to the people their of his imagination; he hovers over sunny Italy, full control over every question of interest to hemselves, both north and south of that line." But, like other advocates of popular soverignty in Territories, he would qualify it in its

ing it, till they come to form a State Constitu-"On the delicate and exciting question of Slavery, a subject which so peculiarly engaged the attention of Congress at the passage of our Organic Act, I cannot too earnestly invoke you to permit it to remain where the Constitution the United States and that act place it, subject to the decision of the courts upon all points

have the people abstain from any action touch-

arising during our present infant condition."

This means that in his judgment the bogus egislature should repeal the slave code, and otally abstain from all legislation in regard to Slavery, pro or con-leaving the question whether a slave may be held, as such, under the Organic act and the Federal Constitution, n the Territory, to be settled by the Courts. In other words, complete as popular sovereignty is, on this point it should abstain from action. Recollect, the great object of the repeal of the Compromise was, to restore to the people of a Territory their full control over every subject of interest to them; but this having been acomplished, the true policy, the Governor thinks, is to abstain from all control over the subject of greatest interest to them, and to eave it to be settled by the Judiciary!!

Governor Geary recognises the bogus Legis-"The importations in 1854 were 165,925 lature as valid. What else could be expected? Unfortunately, Governor Reeder gave his sanction to the spurious elections by which memhers were returned. We repeat what we have often said, that he ought never to have recognised that body as a Legislature; that he ought never to have issued his certificates declaring the legitimate election of its members; that he ought to have proclaimed the entire transaction wholesale fraud and violence. But he did not do so; and what could be expected of his successors, appointed by such an dministration, but that they would recognise as valid an election which he had authenticated? We say not a word in justification of the position of Governor Geary, but conceding that believes it well taken, he deserves credit for his various recommendations in regard to the repeal of the obnoxious acts of the spurious Legislature. Here he is sensible, frank, and

> manly. He calls attention to discrepancies between the Organic act as printed with the statutes, and the same act as certified by the State Department in Washington. For example, the following important words are emitted in the section of the former, defining the Executive authority-" Against the laws of said Territory, and reprieve for offences."

> The act vesting the appointment of Probate udges, County Commissioner, and other pubc officers, in the Legislative Assembly, he says, ought to be repealed, and the unqualified right f election be conferred on the people.

> The recommendations with regard to test oaths, the ballot, the purity of the elective franchise, jurors, patrols, and slaves, we quoted last week. Other measures of equal value are commended, but as they relate to no question of national interest, it is not worth while to notice them. A good deal of rhetoric is used n trying to impress the so-called Legislature with a high sense of duty, but we fear it is thrown away. From such a body, little is to be expected.

> We insert the following, so that it may eet the eye of our Reviewer.

"The author of 'The Torchlight' would re pectfully request the critic, who has quoted rom her book incorrectly, and with gross careessness, to repair the injury which he has done her, by publicly acknowledging the error. The on of three lines, in the middle of a paragraph, without regard to the union of sentences, has a tendency to make a paragraph 'ungram

WEATHER IN NEW ORLEANS .- The New Or eans Bulletin of the 17th inst., after speaking f the severe weather at the North, says: "In this city, our winter has been unusuall easant. In fact, we have had but few reall t days. During the entire fall, and nost of the winter, thus far, roses have been in constant bloom in the open air; and to day, olets may be picked in many gardens of Ne

SLAVE EXEMPTION IN MISSISSIPPL - The ackson Mississippian Bays: "Yesterday evening, after a long and inte

g discussion of two days, the following adment, offered by Mr. Ellett to the course bill, exempting a portion of slave property sale under execution, passed the Senate l eas to 5 nays: one slave, to be selected by the debtor, if he have more than one; and hould such debtor elect to retain a femal

slave, then, all the children of such female

under the age of twelve years, shall likewise bexempted." THE WEATHER .- Chicago, Jan. 26 .- The eather is moderate. It has been raining and awing since noon. All the railroads in this inity are open, but the trains are very irreg plar. Advices from Davenport state that ther have been no trains over the Mississippi an

fissouri railroad since the 19th inst.

Portland, Jan. 26.—Our harbor is open, and the weather is moderating. The thermom is only 7 degrees below zero this morning.

# The Rebiew.

NGS OF SUMMER. By Richard Henry Stoddard. Bo ton: Ticknor & Fields. 1857. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

What, in mid-winter! with the bleak leader sky above us, and the chill wind sighing around our doors and windows, and the snow thrown like a white vail over the earth? Av. reader even so. Take the volume, sit down cosily by your fireside, open and read, and see if the bool will not beguile you of an hour or two, though greets you now in this drear month of Janu pary. See if perhaps a blander feeling will not steal over you, thaw away, by its almost mperceptible influence, some of the remains of uman selfishness, and make you, too, more alive to think of the wants of others less fortunately situated than yourself. "Who," so Shakspeare says, if we remember right.

"Can hold fire in his hand.

But may not, perhaps, the reverse be true? nd if "Songs in Summer" do not kindle us into the burning heats of passion, do they not eem to call out a genial warmth, which will uicken, soothe, ripen, or refine, and send forth kindlier heart, to gather in whatever may nelp to cause a better fruitage, in purposes and leeds? And thus will wintry sternness yield to the breath of these summer remembrances and the mission of the poet be accomplished, to do good to his fellow man. To drop this metaphorical querying, we say, in right good earnest, this is a pleasant corner now-this collecion of a poet's lays, already known as a gifted son, the muse among us.

This little volume has many short pieces, and some longer ones, of varied subjects and treat ment. We cannot class these effusions with those of our best poets. There are, however a passage, far superior to the rest, that hears the stamp of the true coinage of thought. The author ranges into Eastern climes, and plucks tary, with the Desert, are visited, on the wings and catches glances of France; travels far back into olden time, and digs out from buried antiquity some of the treasures of Greece and Rome; lingers to bear away from Shakspeare earing on the subject of Slavery,-he would plaining notes of "wretched," "weeping," "thoughtful," "pining Lady Imogen;" stays his flight, to list to the strains of music, or the words of kneeling childhood prayer; and beside "the seas," "buried with the songs that never yet were sung," pressed with "the burden of unrest," or filled with the memories of the past, he casts out to his readers the garands he has culled, and bids us to come and join him, and to enjoy the sights and sounds the ringing echoes that wake their innumer able associations from far-off realms, and through the long track of historic ages, as well as the nearer and sweeter breathings that whis per in those familiar voices of home, breaking from the fireside, gently streaming from the lips parted by the heart's gush, mid happy hours and mirthful fancies, or the first lispings of the untimid and confiding spirit, the infantile cra vings for knowledge and communion with Par-

But still to us, amid these varied shapes and ningled utterances, we miss the power of a eeper and holier inspiration; and we can but narvel why there is no word betokening to us that not only has he drunk its delicious water from "Castalia's fount," but also slaked a diviner thirst from the well-spring that rises up "to everlasting life," and from "Silca's brook, that flowed fast by the oracle of God." We are sure that in this he would find an influence of invigorating energy, and a soul-subdu cup that genius ever quaffed, can bestow. The graceful members and wild enthusiasm with which he celebrates Nature's triumphant song, lespise, though he may,

Of water, from the holy font, The symbol of a heavenly truth still do not reach to aught of that almost super nal beauty of language and gift of thought which breaks forth from the blind bard, who, rapt though he felt himself into communion with anseen nature all around him, yet drew from still more enriching and heavenly source his spirit and life, to sing of man's loss, or recover more unbent mood, to throw out from his empanion in the revels of Comus, blithely earol in the jubilant strains of L'Allegro, or are mingled in the graver hymn of the Penseroso. The touch that makes the heart's fibre vibrate, and sends its thrill all along the chords of feeling, when swept by the hand so heaven directed, goes deeper down, and, waking up familiar home-born sympathies, turns the mem ories of childhood's lessons in the holy book nto aids, by which the poet's lays and himself may be longer enshrined in the soul, and greeted with a warmer welcome. So at least eems to us; and the fact that men, who have cared not for, or even scorned to believe in its claims, yet have often caught, unwittingly it may be, their brightest thoughts, and the ro ing with which they are clad, from the Bible confirms our position. As poetry is called a Divine art, divinely missioned, we would tha t should own its heaven-born origin, and thank fully pay its tribute of praise at the shrine when t best belongs. And now, we say once more Songs of Summer," go with your cheer, and break by your light and sound through the frosty pane, and breathe a gentle spirit on ice bound hearts, and call forth tokens of life from the sluggish, blood to make it course, with the pulses everywhere, of "peace and good will to

ARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE for February, 185 For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington, D. C. With the usual variety, we think that this number of Harper's Magazine furnishes some what of more real value than common. The first three articles, profusely illustrated, relat respectively to natural history, botany, and tiquities, under the titles of " Behemoth and his Friends at Home," "Liverworts," and Sketches of Old Thebes." The facts as to he lion, the ostrich, the elephant, and especial w the hippopotamus, are drawn from different orks on Africa, though the volume we have heretofore noticed as published by the Harpers, "Lake Ngami," &c., by Anderson, is the one principally kept in view, and from which the illustrations are taken. A very good brief account is given in "Liverworts," of the plants of this class, and many instructive particulars stated. Scarcely anything new can of course be expected on Egypt, which has so recently been trodden by one traveller after another, whose observations have been given to the public; but the "Sketches of Old Thebes. by an American," is nevertheless a readable article. The lighter tales, " Siege of the Black Cottage," " Pursuit of a Wife," and " The As tobiography of a Single Woman," which appears to be an original contribution. Dora Dee," and "Love Struck by Lightning," are of unequal merit, but more or less attractive, and " Little Dorrit," in continua tion, "The Wits of the Pulpit," embodying some of the anecdotes which are intersperse through Dr. Sprague's two volumes; the short summary of "Arctic Discovery," and the paper entled "Celebrated Wines," written apparently

by a connoisseur, are likewise adapted to the literary taste of different persons; and, as a whole, the general contents, we presume, will prove highly acceptable to the many readers of the Magazine. The Monthly Record of Curent Events, Literary Notices, Editor's Table &c., with the plate of Fashions, as usual, a the close, with all the preceding, thus make up a full dish, on which to feed and regale till nother month spreads out a similar banque

UTNAM's MONTHLY. February, 1857. New York: Dix Edwards, & Co. This is, we believe, almost the only one

our present monthly journals, which began and

engravings or illustrations. Yet it has been

well supported, and there has been no lack of

nterest in it for its readers-a proof that i ossesses intrinsic merits on account of its original articles, which are generally found to combine variety, raciness, and vigor, as well as much well-digested thought. Indeed, the prose and poetical papers of Putnam (many of them, at least) stand high in the literary world, and no one of our monthly journals is so strongly commended abroad for its ability, and as making its mark on the literature our country. The present number is a good one. We have had only time, it is true, to exmine its contents less thoroughly than we could wish, but the list of articles, if not a nuerous one, is fraught with instruction, and affords fine examples of their kind. The New England sketch of Miles Standish, the war hero of the Plymouth men, a worthy indeed of olden time, will fix the attention of its readers. Many have been arrested with the portrait of the stern old captain, and Rose his wife, with her spiritual beauty, as if an emblem of her early death, and lingered on the strange contrast of his manly vigor and her sweet loveliness, in Weir's picture of the Embarkation of the Pilgrims, in the rotunda of the Capitol That face of shadowy grace has haunted their nemory, and they have felt as if they would gladly learn more of her, and whether, after all, be only a painter's embodiment, or somethin ike a semblance of herself. But all we find here is, that she died, and soon her place was supplied by another. Of the hero we learn much, and the writer of the article has gone to he early historians and different sources, to present a truthful portraiture of New England's rliest captain and hero, and in his sketch he has interwoven much varied and curious incident, and at the close given us the bold fac simile of an autograph, characteristic of the

"A Lazzis," the title of the next article hardly suggests to the general reader any very distinct idea: but under this name lies hid story, the scene of which is Venice, a promi nent actor being a painter-a love story, told in a rattling style, at times humorous, full of lively dialogues, with the usual concomitants of difficulties and surprises, an escape, a run off, and a union. It is graphically sketched A short article, called "A National Drama," poem, "The Rhine Castle," founded on a Ger

nan legend, wild and fearful, and we come to a longer paper, headed, "The Boston Ladies eception of Washington," which is full of pictures of the manners and customs of the day, and portraits of men'and women then well known. The writer has gleaned out numerous ineresting facts of the time, and wrought up his scription with good effect, and this we think will be considered one of the best things in the magazine, and appears to be written by some one who has taken pains to acquaint himself with his subject. "The Old Adobe; a Romance, Perhaps," s a tale of San Francisco, of a sprightly char-

acter. The next article, "Memoirs of George

Sand," is founded on the recently published Histoire de Ma Vie of that celebrated author, and may be regarded as a sort of resume of her book, on the whole, fair, with perhaps a somewhat greater leaning to the favorable side than all would approve. It is, however, well written, and deserves to be read. "Witching Times : ' a Novel in 30 Chapters." As it plunges us into the midst of a story, of which we have not much knowledge in its beginning, we cannot judge of it to any advantage. It is written forcibly, and. we doubt not, those who have traced the out lines with the author from the first, will be glad of this new enstalment of a story in which they have become interested, relating, as it does, to fancy the forms, grotesque and strange, that that strange period of the history of Massachu setts when witchcraft was so piously believed in, and the belief went forth into wild and terrible action. The jeu d'esprit after this, entitled "Southern Literature," is full of irony, hu mor, and scathing rebuke, all under the guise of describing the action of the late Southern Convention at Savannah as a Pickwickian gathering. Those who wish to see ridicule of the attempt to create a literature by resolutions and speechifying, will find themselves gratified with the keen adaptation of Boz to that celebrated gathering. We should like to quote some of the most effective passages, if we had room. No one, after having read it, will be able to think of that Convention without a smile, as he finds rising from his memory some of the graphic touches of this writer's pencil. A few editorial otices of recent publications ends the number n which we have dwelt somewhat longer than we should have done, because it is the first one of a new volume of a publication which deserves what it will, we doubt not, receive, a liberal patmage for its high merit as a magazine of original nal American literature.

> Biographical. By A. Chalmers, F. S. A. In 38 vols 16mo. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co. For sale by Wn Iorrison, Washington, D. C. In a previous number we directed special at ention to this admirable republication. The olumes are peculiarly convenient in size, neatand handsomely printed, on clear, white, rong paper, at seventy-five cents a volume Completed, they will number 38 volumes, and ontain a body of classic English Literature,

THE BRITISH ESSAVISTS; with Prefaces, Historical an

or the later volumes, down to the larger, vols. 30 and 31. FANNY IN HER GRAVE. Song. Words by William M. By ars, M. D.; Music by W. Smith. Price 25 cents. Pub shed by Horace Waters, 333 Broadway, New York

We have heard it played. Words and mel-

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ody are good. LITTLE DORRIT. One volume of this beautiful story, by Charle Dickens, now in course of publication, has been ssued, in good type, by T. B. Peterson, 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, who is publishing a new and complete edition of the works of this greatest of novelists.

ARMY MOVEMENTS IN FLORIDA.—The Pulas i Democrat, of the 21st instant, says: We are permitted to see orders issued

eneral Harney, and transmitted to the co manders of companies. The orders were to the effect that each company should engage in active duty in scouting the country for fifty miles around their respective stations. If an Indian sign was discovered, it should be pursued up to the capture or extermination of the Indians. Notice of any Indian discovery should be communicated promptly to headquarters it is promised that the soldier shall be supplied e communicated

# AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, Jan. 15, 1857. To the Editor of the National Era: The Convention closed its doings last night.

I have already given you all of importance that transpired on the first day of its session. The second day, the Committee on a Permanent Organization made their report, and the Con-House, to change the boundaries of the first and second judicial districts. The first, a present, includes Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Organization made their report, and the Con-rention went into an election, which resulted in the choice of Attorney General Isaacs as Chairman, and the election of the other nom-inees of the Committee. Attempt was made, to change the boundaries so as to arly in the day, to expel Captain Hampton from | The object of this move is obvious to the Convention. This gentleman was a mem- who is acquainted with Kansas geog ber of the late grand jury at Lecompton, and is political history. Many Free State men now master of convicts, by appointment from were lately before the court in the first di now master of convicts, by appointment from Governor Geary. Sheriff Jones, previous to his resignation, claimed a superior authority over resignation, claimed a superior authority over the Free State prisoners, and wished to chain them. Hampton refused, and denied that Jones ultra ruffian settlements to the has continued on without having recourse to ultra ruffian settlements to the east of G hopper Creek, which flows into the Kaw, had any power in the premises; since which, Jones has had nothing to do with them. Hamp-ton has always treated the prisoners with the opposite. Here at Tecumseh we find pol society quite different. In the town itself greatest kindness; and for this has subjected Free State outnumber the Opposition himself to the hatred of all the drunken robbers than fourfold; our superiority around the control of the hatred of all the drunken robbers. and gamblers of Lecompte's and Jones's school, is still greater; and Topeka, but a fa around Lecompton. At this time, Jones intro-duced into the Convention a resolution for the expulsion of Hampton, on account of his non-residence in the district from which he was cho-at Lecompton. And it is highly pro-at Lecompton. sen. General McLane, chief clerk in the Land | but few Free State men could her Office, at once knocked over the pretext, by vailed upon to risk their lives and lit making a speech in its favor, in which he desuch a gang of men, called jurors, as as clared that the desire for Hampton's expulsion | erally picked up in the vicinity Some far seeing member of that body hat ceived this, and introduces this bill for the rose out of hatred he had incurred by his hunane course toward the prisoners, and his havpose of cutting off this opportunity for som like a fair trial. If it becomes a law, the ng been one of the grand jury which indicted Major Clark, Stringfellow, and others, as a sham against the three or four hundred indictbility, at Lecompton, just as is the case the first district now; and even should ents and arrests of Free State men. He also loubted the trueness of Hampton as a Pro-Slavery man—thought, at least, that he would be averse to the adoption of any ultra measures or the prosecution of the Free State party.

Gampton defended himself by saying that his together with Leavenworth, Eustis, A kindness towards those in his charge was not and Delaware, will furnish the jurors other district. I cannot say that the bi nly for the sake of humanity, but of policy also, and asked the appointment of a comm would be unwilling to give the last turn investigate the charges against him. He afterwards, as he told me, proved himself an screw that is to crush out our last ch unswerving Pro-Slavery man before the Com-mittee, who reported in his favor, and whose eport was adopted by the Convention. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed on the second day; and on the third, they reported a platform for a new party, to take the

lace of the present Law and Order party. This new party is declared, in one of its resolutions, to be the "National Democratic Party of Kansas." The greater part of the discussion on the last day was upon this changing of name. Some of the old Whigs felt somewhat averse to take upon themselves the name of a party which they had so long considered a natural enemy. All the speeches, however, were made on the other side—the principal ones by General Caloun, Ex-Governor Shannon, and Ex-Governor Ransome, of Michigan. Calhoun's was a long-winded tirade of abuse against everybody who was not willing to aid in forcing Slavery into Kansas. He thought Governor Geary should hang all the Abolitionists in the Territory, and catch and bring back to punishment those who have fled to the States for their lives, let the cost be what it might. Shannon's remarks were decidedly dry. His principal object was o show that for years the Den arties had been laboring for the same endhe Extension of Slavery-and there had been no material difference in their creeds since the same building with the other convicts, 1848; and, in proof, cited the Baltimore Platorm, the same that the Republicans have claimed ever since, but which has always been strenuously denied by the opposition. Ransome went into an argument on the justice of Slavery. His great point was, that Slavery elevated the black race. I will give but one of his arguments, which will answer as a specimen of his whole speech. He said that "the Southern negro had been so much improved by a civilized servitude, that they were now as much superio o the native African, as the European is to the Ape." The ex-Governor is about to make Kansas his home, I believe. With his intelligence, I think our people may, at no distant period, be come quite equal to the American civilized negro! We shall all hope so. The Platform all through is such as might be expected-a reiteration of the old Border Ruffian code. I he shall commence making their arrests i have not yet been able to procure it, owing to | few weeks, but probably not till the reasons hereafter to be seen by the reader.

Governor Geary, I understand, still holds out

becomes more comfortable, so that the kiness may be carried on expeditiously when comfortable, so that the kines may be carried on expeditiously when comfortable, so that the kines may be carried on expeditiously when comfortable, so that the kines may be carried on expeditiously when comfortable, so that the kines may be carried on expeditiously when comfortable, so that the kines may be carried on expeditiously when comfortable is the common may be carried on expeditional may be carried on says if they compose Democracy, he is no or rather the remainder of a plan wh

to manifest some returning sense, that he will act out the feelings it should stimulate. The Legislature appointed a committee, on Tuesday, to wait upon the Governor, and inform | hope to the Free State party are gone, not munication he might have to make. In a short our invaders have in every instance been u time he sent into each House a copy of his mes-

sage, which was at once ordered to be read by thought that there was yet some hope in pea that there was yet a possibility of securi The message falls far short of the expectations of the conservative Free State people, or those who had confidence in his future policy.

To be sure, it recommends the repeal of the principal obnoxious laws, or their modification. But this is not all we want. His action might be likened to a judge, who, in case a highwayman was brought before him, charged with robbing a traveller of a thousand dollars, and ompelling him to give his note for five huned more, would decide that the robber should give up the note, and keep the money. The eople of a few border counties of Missouri ave robbed us of our suffrages, and elected a egislature to rule over us, which has made a de of laws for that purpose. In this code are few enactments more obnoxious than the rest. hese, Geary would have them repeal; but the thers he would enforce against a people who he knows had nothing to do in making any of them, directly or indirectly. He culogizes the Legislature in the highest terms possible, and akes great pains to go out of his way to con-

ince everybody that he has no doubts conerning their validity.

Just as the members of the Council were about leaving the hall on Tuesday, where I was engaged in collecting and arranging my otes, Dennty Marshal Fulton arrested me, on warrant issued out by Judge Lecompte, charging me with being engaged at the Titus fight last August. But a little more than three weeks ago, I had been released on bail for the ce. However, I found I could do no better than to accompany him. Several of my friends and some kind gentlemen, who had never before seen me, immediately came to to my aid, offering bail; so I demanded to be who admitted me in additional bail to the amount of three thousand dollars, making the whole sum in which I am now held, eight thousand. As soon as the bond was completed, I returned to the Council Chamber, and again vent about my business. The object of my nemies was only to prevent my reporting their larly those in the Convenproceedings, particularly those in the Conven-tion. That night, a gang of ruffians followed ne to the platform of the stairs, which is on he outside of the hall of the house in which the Convention meets, and on a level with the econd floor, with the intention of throwing me off. Seeing their object, I hurried on, and ningled with the crowd, so that they were un-

able to distinguish me, The next day, a large mob was raised, for the purpose of seizing my reports and destroying them, and of killing me, if possible. Mr Phillips, of the Tribune, was probably to be neluded with me. A lady learned of the plot, the most important ports of China, is no bombarded by the British navy, and it may be and privately informed me of it early in the that a beginning is made for a second gener ng. I went into the Conver what disguised, and remained until near night, The arrogance and pride of the mandarin when, being discovered, I managed to escape. Spies were sent out into the town to find me, of this province has long been galling to the representatives of Western nations. The present Governor General, who is in high favor with but they were unsuccessful. As the Convention closed late at night, Judge Elmore saw a person whom he mistook for me, in a distant part of the hall. He and his crowd rushed over, with the intention of killing the "d—d outside barbarian rulers. He has on no of casion condescended to receive or hold an it can be suffered by the commissioner or plenipoetis. Abolition reporter," but soon discovered their error. It would have been rashness for me to terview with a commissioner or plenipoteut of any foreign Power. The British authori remain longer, so I came down here this morn-ing, where I shall stay for a while, and gather have availed themselves of an opportunity ju offered, to humble the pride of this man, at uch news as I can from others, who can go up make certain demands which they deem neces

with some degree of safety. Just before my arrest, Marshal Donaldson informed Major Clark, Dr. Stringfellow, and Emory, all indicted for murder, as a sham offhe had warrants for their arrest, and that, as it he had warrants for their arrest, and that, as it would not look well for him to see them longer about so openly, he wished they would either go down before Lecompte, and give bail, or keep a little out of his sight, he didn't care which." They went before Lecompte, and were all admitted to bail, though charged with murder in the first degree. Where is justice? \*Lorcha is a small coasting vessel.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, Jan. 22, 1857. To the Editor of the National Era: The bogus Legislature has at last gone work, and seems, from all appearances, to this it has the right to make laws for the people

Kansas. A bill has been introduced

compton into the same district with

for this district will hold its session, in all pro-

held at Tecumseh, jurors will be che

pass. But I do not know why our

ome a part of that infamous code which

een already forced upon us against our w In the Council, a bill has been introdu

"further to define the powers of the Jury." It proposes to grant to "the Courts

which, I suppose, is meant Courts of and Justices of the Peace) "the power

or refuse any applications for bail for offence." That is, under this bill, a cor

justice of the peace could admit to bail a Pr

Slavery murderer, but refuse in case of a Fr State man, charged with stealing a horse,

From this, one would not be led to su that the suggestion of Governor Geary,

regard to the repeal of certain obnoxious la

whom it is addressed. Still, they are not

ticularly exasperated against him, but, on

their authority, and for the gr

contrary, quite thankful for his laudation

pains he has taken to inform them that the

power."
Partridge and Cushing, the two men w

were convicted at Tecumseh, a few weeks sin have escaped from Lecompton, where they w

taken, soon after conviction, and turned

to the master of convicts. They were ken

sessed, both being chained and kept at w when their health and the weather would

mit. A man was hired by the keeper to gu

them, who kept around, in sight, often dur

the day, and slept between them at ni Neither would have escaped, had they be

allowed the same privileges their fellows

sessed. The next day, the Marshal was Lawrence in search of them, with a couple

dragoons, but soon came to the conclusion

it was not the proper season for hunting

Governor Geary, in obedience to the demand of Border Ruffians who surround him, has

termined to arrest Captain Walker, Col. H.

the Marshal holds warrants.

vey, and all other Free State men, a

tinued, without leading to another ru

good. Until within a week or two past, I h

that there was yet a possibility of secour rights, and protecting ourselves from

tion at Lecompton, which was a fair re

Territory and the adjoining counties of !

souri, was as arrogant and defiant as any on

which that party has before held since the

ganization of the Territory. It must be resisted.

To the Editor of the National Era:

The majority of public sentiment in Nebra

is undoubtedly in favor of making this aft

State, but the sentiment of Freedom is unorgaized, and divided on minor issues. The particular of the

of Slavery is compact, organized, held tog

by interest, not abstract sentiment, and with the powerful patronage of the Federal Government for four years on its side. Which will contain the contained the contained

Lieut. Gov. McComas, of Virginia, is now

this Territory. His professed object is for spe-ulation. Some of us think a political motiv may have helped to bring him, and we have

wessed that Gov. Wise may decree that Virg

nish a Governor to Nebraska, in order the m

Let me call your attention to another point

of importance:
Kansas will probably come into the Union

Platte river will probably be annexed to Kan-

Now, this is a beautiful country, desirable t

the North turn their attention more this wa

Let there be freemen enough in the new slave

State of Kansas to work with hope, and faith

and ultimate victory, to abolish the Slavery 8 foully forced upon them. R. B. Foster.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT IN

This mail will convey intelligence of eve

which may have an important bearing on the future relations of the Chinese Empire with

foreign Powers. The city of Canton, on

sary to the welfare of her Majesty's servant and subjects, who dwell in or visit the Celestia

The commencement of the present difficult

ties was as follows: Some Chinese official of the 8th of October boarded a lorcha,\* bearing the English flag, seized and took away twelfe

pulled down the flag. Complaint was made the English Consul, who demanded the mest the English Consul, who demanded the privately

and endeavored to settle the matter privately offering to give up any charged with crime

of her crew, on the charge of being piral

To the Editor of the National Era:

MACAO, CHINA, Nov. 13, 1856.

lave State. That part of Nebraska s

the settler in all respects. Let emi

entitled, under Popular

surely to plant the "institution."

FROM NEBRASKA.

KANOSHA, CASS Co., N. T., January 5, 1857

Confidence in Geary is fast vanishing : the

of them fulfilled-while those he

ocrat. I hope, now that he seems | the past fall has been acting out, can be

quer?

cannot be a doubt concerning their "

s to have much effect upon the pretenders

the Pro-Slavery strongholds below.

when a requisition him. A correspond sul was instructed, Bowring, the British the Governor Genewere given him to make a suitable apto the British flag; force would be use men were sent, but were not received.

The matter was The matter was Canton, to be take 23d, 24th, and 25th, the 27th, shells we General's palace for day a gun was open fort in the middle Folly. The city was party of 200 men, a uth gate, about 1 the Governor Gene breach, was visited cellency was not at A destructive fir which were opened day another broke gate. An extent o the bank of the riv wall, was left in ru of the Presbyterian The British, fin their position, retin At each step of t eral was advised t would be used, if I He, however, still r demands; and he w ing less than a l satisfactorily the dis pily arisen between After an interval ment was renewed,

NO. 52'

greater vigor. She the public offices, an have been done. O a naval engagement part of the city, and tes. The Chinese but without much hips and arms of wenty-five war-boat The loss of the Brit Multitudes of pec try, taking their m business is stopped, pended on daily wor duced to great ex ple have had great for the taken of this or of the rebels, and i It is rumored that up, while troops are eople are becoming beginning to fine matter to bring a Chinese seemed unc

rins did not take a But as the siege pro country began to con capital, by thousands he outside barbarian The public opinion ty has justified the co tter; but if it is to "Do to others as yo do to you," those who calamity on thousar must receive the jud Chinese subjects, and captain) was on boar offered to the flag. mandarina who board rant of the estimatio upon their colors. stances go far to sl people should act as and although much manifested in their b tives of a powerful Ch shown a magnanimo prevented consequer been fearful, and whi The American C Parker, has just arriv

hai. What advantag to gain for his countr contest, remains to b A short time since.

came to the conclusio be involved in a onference was regard land-a rupture of th was confidently predithe head, and England generally-British po trated-Russian influ prevail, and British d lies was to be endang zerland also were emb find a peaceful solution A few weeks have r clear. The Paris Cor there was neither a h

was humiliated, nobo was explained and de and still later, under t and and France, Swit the Neufchatel prisor point of honor to the H irrender his claim to chatel, thus conceding the Swiss. The Persis fair way of adjustment able that Russia, who ern diplomacy, will end ence in a war with Eng in the Indies will give over both Powers com The only war of spec the Celestials, in which found himself involve than rather a reluctant The letter of our M this week's Era, furni preliminaries and the

difficult to see how cont ed, with such folly and the Celestial Empire. tercourse with it must ried on on very unequ insulting to all foreign The Swiss Qu New York, Jan. 28 .has arrived, from Havrinst. Liverpool dates
Hostilities continue a
Americans have been a
planation on the planation on the part of the Chinese having offer Englishmen, some Am in by mistake. The Russians have n at in Circassia. Th Sayuk by ten thousand treat with the loss

and their artillery.
The Portuguese Cort
Don Pedro expressed the ments of England and the succor offered to the cort. Telegraphic advices, Canton, November 24.

Macao had sent orderless belonging on the stately.

Ately.

It is rumored that Restrated against the Ang The difficulty between There had been terr sturias. The mails tions were stopped fo The West India M Tyne was stranded on the Channel.

The Liverpool cotton and all qualities had de

OL. XI. s, Jan. 22, 1857. al Era: ns at last gone to earances, to think s for the people of atroduced into the ries of the first The first, at a, Lawrence, and peka, Tecumseh, It is proposed as to throw Leict with Topeka, vious to any one s geography and State men, who the first district. Tecumseh, 80 the pro-slavery, and the other east of Grass. to the Kaw, just we find political town itself, the

around the town but a few miles r friends, to one probable that ereafter be preliberties before ors, as are gent body has perbill for the purity for something a law, the court on, in all proba is the case with en should it be be chosen from below. The rufside of the Kaw, jurors for the at the bill will our enemies last turn to the ast chance for inst our will. of the Judicia the Courts" (by erts of Probate case of a Free ed to suppose

for the great their "sovereign e two men who where they were and turned ney were kept in the others posd kept at work keeper to guard them at night had they been eir fellows pos-Marshal was in with a couple of r hunting parhis game. nd him, has de Walker, Col. Har te men, against ir arrests in a the weather that the busiisly when once that such a plan, ut, can be conother rupture.

Geary,

bnoxious laws.

pretenders to

y are not par-

im, but, on the

s which offered e gone, not one he held out to ce been made two past, I had e hope in peace, lity of securing lves from new me to believe enemy is no The Convena fair repreparty of Kansas nties of Misfiant as any one eld since the or-It must be re-S Co., N. T.,

nuary 5, 1857. Era: ent in Nebraska aking this a free edom is unorgan-sues. The party

ent, and with the leral Government Which will conlirginia, is now in biect is for spec political motive m, and we have cree that Virginia n order the more n to another point into the Union a

Nebraska south of annexed to Kanintry, desirable to Let emigrants from on more this way. in the new slave hope, and faith, h the Slavery so R. B. FOSTER.

RESPONDENT IN

Nov. 13, 1856. al Era: lligence of events ant bearing on the inese Empire with of Canton, one of of China, is now navy, and it may be or a second general of the mandarins

been galling to the been galling to the nations. The pres-is in high favor with a profound contempt from the Courts of He has on no ocr or plenipotentiar British authorities an opportunity jus ch they deem neces.

r Majesty's servants or visit the Celestial the present difficul-Chinese officials on d a lorcha,\* bearing ed a lorcha, bearing and took away twelve of being pirates, and complaint was made to demanded the men the matter private charged with crim

A correspondence ensued, and the Conging, the British Plenipotentiary, to notify Governor General, that twenty-four hours were given him to restore the twelve men, and Three Days Later from Europe.

were given that to leastly for the insult offered make a suitable apology for the insult offered to the British flag; and that, in case of failure, to the British Hag, the compel him. Twelve force would be used to compel him. Twelve men were sent, but no apology, and the men not received. rere not received. The matter was now placed in the hands of miral Seymour, and he at once directed the Admiral Seymour, and the river at and below farts which command the river at and below Canton, to be taken. This was done on the esd. 24th, and 25th, with little resistance. On

assault.

At each step of the siege, the Governor Gendral was advised that more severe measures revenue is to be disbursed in local charities.

Meetings continue to be held throughout enl was advised that more severe measures would be used, if he did not come to terms. Ie, however, still refused to comply with the emands; and he was again notified that nothgemands; and he was again interview between ing less than a personal interview between timeself and the Admiral would suffice to settle saisfactorily the difficulties which had unhap-

ily arisen between the two nations.

After an interval of a few days, the bombardant was renewed, Monday, Nov. 3d, and with ater vigor. Shells were cast into several of public offices, and much damage is said to been done. On the morning of the 6th, naval engagement took place at the eastern art of the city, and continued about forty min-tes. The Chinese fought furiously for a while, without much effect, against the superior hips and arms of their enemies. Twenty or menty-five war-boats were taken and destroyed. The loss of the British was two killed and sev-

Multitudes of people have fied to the counr, taking their most valuable effects. All nded on daily work for daily bread must be aced to great extremities. Peaceable peohave had great fears that advantage would taken of this occasion for another rising the rebels, and in their distress have not known which way to turn for safety.

It is rumored that a blockade is to be kept

bring a determined and obstinate people to his way of thinking. At first, the Chinese seemed unconcerned, and the mandarins did not take any measures for defence. But as the siege progressed, militia from the ntry began to come to the defence of their capital, by thousands, resolved to exterminate

e outside barbarians. The public opinion of the foreign communias justified the course of the British in this wher; but if it is tested by that golden rule, to others as you would that they should to you," those who have brought so great a amity on thousands of innocent people ast receive the judgment of condemnation twelve men taken from the lorcha were hinese subjects, and but one Englishman (the aptain) was on board, to testify to the insult offered to the flag. The Chinese have no na mandarins who boarded the lorcha were ignorant of the estimation which the British place upon their colors. These and other circumstances on far to show why a semi-civilized people should act as they have in this matter; and although much pride and arrogance is TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA .manifested in their bearing, yet the representaown a magnanimous forbearance, and thus

agnitude for months to come. The American Commissioner, Dr. Peter arker, has just arrived at Macao, from Shang What advantage, if any, he will be abl gain for his countrymen, in the issue of this

#### contest, remains to be seen. FOREIGN NEWS

A short time since, some of our cotemporaries ame to the conclusion that Europe was about be involved in a general war. The Paris ference was regarded as humiliating to Engand-a rupture of the Anglo-French Alliance was confidently predicted-France was put at the head, and England at the tail, of civilization enerally-British power was soon to be prostrated-Russian influence in the East was to prevail, and British dominion in the East In lies was to be endangered. Prussia and Switerland also were embroiled, and it was hard to and a peaceful solution of that difficulty.

A few weeks have passed, and the horizon ear. The Paris Conference has been heldere was neither a head nor a tail-nobody as humiliated, nobody exalted—the Treaty was explained and defined to suit all parties ad still later, under the joint counsels of Eng ad and France, Switzerland has surrendered Neufchatel prisoners, thus conceding the int of honor to the King of Prussia, who is to render his claim to sovereignty over Neufchatel, thus conceding the point of interest to the Swiss. The Persian difficulty, too, is in a air way of adjustment, for it is not at all probable that Russia, who is a gainer by its Eastem diplomacy, will encourage its ally to persistence in a war with England, whose naval power

in the Indies will give her immense advantages over both Powers combined. The only war of special interest is that with the Celestials, in which John Bull has suddenly found himself involved, with Brother Jona-

than rather a reductant associate. The letter of our Macao correspondent, in this week's Era, furnishes an account of the reliminaries and the provocations. It is very ficult to see how controversies are to be avoid , with such folly and conceit as preside over Celestial Empire. It would seem as if in urse with it must be given up, or be cared on on very unequal terms, harassing and

coulting to all foreigners. The Swiss Question Settled New York, Jan. 28.—The steamship Arago

arrived, from Havre and Southampton 14th averpool dates are to the 13th. continue at Canton, in which the as have been again engaged. The exon on the part of the Americans is, that inese having offered a price for heads of hmen, some American heads were sent the Russians have met with a disastrous de-

in Circassia. They were attacked near ruk by ten thousand Circassians, and forced ortuguese Cortes met on January 1st.

a Pedro expressed his thanks to the Govern-na of England and the United States, for tuccor offered to the inhabitants of Cape November 24. The French Admiral ao had sent orders to all the French ves-

nging on the station to join him imme is rumored that Russia has further remor against the Anglo-French occupation of

The difficulty between Spain and the Pope There had been terrible snow storms in the sturias. The mails and all other communi-ations were stopped for several days.

The West India Mail Company's steamer The was stranded on the 13th inst, in the Brit

he Liverpool cotton market was more quiet, all qualities had declined. The circulars to within a few days of his death, Mr. Barney

when a requisition was made for them through are conflicting, variously quoting the decline at  $\frac{1}{3}d$ . to  $3 \cdot 16d$ ., and  $\frac{1}{4}d$ . to  $\frac{1}{4}d$ . Breadstuffs were generally quiet and unchanged. Provision were without change.

> Halifax, Jan. 29 .- The Cunard steamship Arabia, from Liverpool on the 17th instant, arrived last night, with three days later advices from Europe.
>
> The steamship City of Baltimore, from Philadelphia, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th in-stant; the Baltic arrived on the 17th; and the Europa was spoken on the 18th, bound up to

In the Liverpool market, cotton had declined 27th, shells were cast into the Governor the 27th, shells were continuous, and the next General's palace for four hours, and the next General's palace for four hours, and the next qualities were lower. Consols for money closed

The 27th, shells were cast into the Governor General's palace for four hours, and the next day agun was opened on the city wall, from a day agun was opened on the city wall, from a party of 200 men, at the breach, and the great party of 200 men, at the breach, and the great party of 200 men, at the breach, and the great party of 200 men, at the breach, and the great the Governor General, which was just at the breach, was visited by the Admiral, but his Excellency was not at home.

A destructive fire was caused by the guns A destructive fire was caused by the guns which were opened upon the wall, and the next day another broke out, from blowing down the destructive fire was caused by the Admiral, but his Exbertal and adopted the proposition to release the prisoners, and a despatch from Berne, on the 17th, further announc

Great Britain, against a war tax on income. The Legislative Assembly of France will open on the 14th of February. Ferouk Khan, the Persian Ambassador, had arrived at Marseilles, with a suite of one hundred persons. The Bish-op of Amiens had been appointed Archbishop of Paris.

Details of the Chinese advices to the 24th have been received. The Governor of Canton continued obstinate, and had issued a procla-

mation, threatening martial law to the people for venturing to speak of peace. The Americans had destroyed the barrier forts. cans had destroyed the barrier forts.

China.—The China Mail Extra, dated Hong Kong, November 24, brings nine days later intelligence than that received by the last mail.

The most stirring of events since last accounts has been an insane attack by Imperialists on boats from United States ships of war, and the well-merited punishment which followed the firing on them. The Mail says:

"The Barrier Forts being entirely demolished, the Americans intend to retire from the covered with its said and wait the issue of Administration."

ed, the Americans intend to retire from the quarrel, it is said, and wait the issue of Admiral Seymour's demonstration before again operating. The French have also withdrawn their men-of-war's men from the factories, and, report has it, have taken possession of the Liptat forts on one of the branches of the river. These they intend holding morning the arrangement they intend holding pending the arrangement people are becoming aroused, and the Admiral is beginning to find that it is not so easy a sent to the Government of China, the recent cruel torture and murder of the missionar. Chapdelaine having yet to be explained to the authority qualified to receive the explanation Montigny, now on his way here from

Cochin China.

"Disappointed in the hope of bringing the Canton Government to a proper sense of duty by the harsh means reported in our last sum-mary, Admiral Seymour now relies, apparently with reason, on coercion by the people. With this, or some such view, his Excellency is in trenching the foreign quarter, has had captured junks filled with the remains of demolished forts, and is sinking them in those parts of the river where danger from fire-rafts has to be ap rehended-booming off those tracks which may be found necessary to open on an early occasion. Every native boat that approaches the factories is fired on, though few, since the Niger has been guardship, have had the te-merity to come within reach of her unsparing

# GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Jan. 8.—The steamship Illinois, with the California mails of January 5, and \$1.170,000 in treasure, arrived this morning cisco. Business was extremely dull, and rates unchanged. The arrivals of dust from the interior were increasing, but bars were scarce Messrs. Cook, Folger, & Co., and A. J. Downer

had failed.

Revolutionary movements are in progress both at Carthagena and Bogota. The object is the Ospina Administration.

Two Ministers from Costa Rica were ex pected in Chili, to organize, jointly with Chili and Péru, for opposition to filibuster invasions. The revolution in Peru had become general, Gen. Vivanco having obtained possession of every port on the coast except Callao. He has issued a proclamation, as supreme chief o Peru, annulling the decree of President Castille which suspended the payment of interest on the

ARREST OF FILIBUSTERS .- New York, Jan 28.—The steamship Tennessee, which was to have sailed to-day for San Juan, has been detained in consequence of her repairs not being finished. Several filibusters have been rrested, including Col. Fabens and Alexande Laurence, Nicaraguan colonization agents, and Henry Bolton, clerk of the latter. Fabens and ach. They refused to do so, and were com

itted to prison. The Tennessee is announced o sail to-morrow morning. THE NEW TARIFF BILL. - The Tariff bill. modified, as reported by Mr. Campbell of Ohio, on Tuesday, embraces the following features: Schedule five, ten and fifteen per cent., of the act of 1846, with few exceptions, are ab

The forty per cent. schedule, principally spices, is also, with the exception of a few items, carried to the free list, which reduces the revnues about six millions of dollars. The hundred per cent. schedule,

rought down one half. Sugar, molasses, lead, salt, wool, and hemp, are put at ten per cent., reducing the revenu-about seven millions of dollars. Iron, cotton, woollen, and silk manufacture

are retained as now.

The old twenty, twenty-five, and thirty per cent. schedules are not materially changed, but some items in them are carried to the free list.

The direct reduction of the revenues, annually, will be about \$13,000,000, which, posed, will be increased some millions by effects of this measure, in substituting h manufactures for those imported.

More FILIBUSTERS OFF .- Notwithstanding More Filibusters Off.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable intelligence relative to the present position of Walker's forces, the enthusiasm of his sympathizers in this city exhibits no perceptible abatement. Long before the hour announced for the sailing of the Tennessee on Thursday morning, hundreds of persons had assembled at her pier, expecting that some scenes would occur between the United States authorities and the departing filibusters. Of the latter there were on board some one hundred and seventy-five strong, and one could not detect in their joyial demeanor any traces of detect in their jovial demeanor any traces of fear as to the result of the enterprise upon which they were about to embark. Neithe the United States marshal nor any of his depu ties made their appearance.-Journal of Con

FROZEN TO DEATH .- Mr. Tilghman Hillery of Bladensburg district, was found frozen is a snow drift on Thursday morning of last week On the same day, a negro man belonging the above was found dead in a snow drift We also learn that Clement Hill, Esq., residing we also learn that thement fill, Esq., residing near this place, lost two valuable servants, s man and a woman, during the past week, from freezing. A negro man belonging to the estate of the late Col. Cross was found in a snow drif on Monday morning of last week, frozen to death. A negro woman, belonging to the esta-of the late Gov. Sprigg, of Bladensburg dis-trict was found in the state of the state rict, was found in a snow drift frozen to deat

on Thursday last .- Marlboro' Gazette. The Hon. John Barney died in this city, or the 26th instant, of pneumonia, after a short illness. He was a son of the late Commodore Joshua Barney, distinguished in the annals of the Revolution and the war of 1812. He served one term as a Representative in Congress from Baltimore. This was from 1825 to 1827. Up

appeared to be enjoying, beyond ordinary example, the advantages of a "green old age."

National Intelligencer.

IOWA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION .- This body convened at Iowa city on Monday, the 19th instant. It consists of thirty-four members, twenty-one of whom are Republicans and thirteen Democrats. The remodelling of the Judiciary system, granting power to the Legis-lature to establish banks, and the amendment some other laws, are the principal subjects that will occupy the attention of the Convention

THE LYONNAISE. - Boston, Jan. 29. - The barque Cambridge, from Pernambuco, reports having spoken the barque Essex, from Boston for Rio Janeiro, which had taken two seamen from a raft, belonging to the Lyonnaise. The scamen represent that sixty had drowned, and that the balance of the Lyonnaise's passengers and crew took to the boats.

ICE BOUND .- The New Haven Register says that Long Island and Connecticut are now connected by solid ice, for the first time since the memory of man.

The New Bedford Standard says that no nmunication has been had with Nantucket ince the 5th of January.

FROM KANSAS .- St. Louis, Jan. 27 .- The Westport (Mo.) correspondent of the Republican, under date of the 21st, says that the Kansas Legislature have repealed the law against the circulation of incendiary documents. A resolution had also passed both Houses, under which a Convention will be called at an early day to frame a State Constitution.

FROM KANSAS .- Westport January 21 .- The Council of Kansas has passed a bill repealing hat section of the law against the circulation in incendiary documents which makes such irculation a penal offence—an offence punish-ble with death. It was a law which was said to be not only cruel, but violative of the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, which of the Constitution of the United States, which says that Congress shall pass no law "curtailing the freedom of speech and of the press."

It has also passed a bill providing for the taking of a census of the Territory, and to have the same completed by the 15th of February next; so that the Legislature may know if Kansas has a sufficient population to be admitted into the Union as a State. A concurrent resolution passed both Houses appointing a resolution passed both Houses, appointing a pointing a committee who shall report a bill under which a convention of delegates shall be alled, at an early day, to frame a State Con

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT, &c .- Aurusta, Ga., Feb. 1.—The up-Sunday-morning rain on the Georgia railroad met with a frightaccident seventeen miles from Augusta. About forty passengers were more or less in-ured. Governor Johnson, of Tennessee, had his arm broken, and two ladies were seriously The particulars have not yet been

SENATORIAL NOMINATION .- Albany, Jan. 30. The Republican Legislative caucus met this evening, and nomicated Preston King for

LEGISLATIVE EXPULSION .- Columbus, Jan. 30.—Yesterday Mr. Slough was expelled from the House, for striking Mr. Caldwell, by a vote of 70 to 35. All the Democrats opposed Mr. Slough's expulsion with the exception of Mr. Corry. Mr. Slough left for Cincinnati to-day.

DISORDERS IN NORTHERN MEXICO. - New rleans, Jan. 28.—The Picayune is in receipt of advices from Tampico, Mexico, to the 14th astant. A battle had been fought on the 6th nstant, between the Revolutionary forces, nder Gen. Garcia, and the Government troops under Gen. Garcia, and the Government troops, in which many lives were lost on both sides; but the Government forces claimed the victory. The battle occurred at Old Town, and during its continuance nearly every building in the place was pillaged by the invaders. At the date of our last advices, Gen. Garcia, with his troops, was advancing upon Tampico, being then within only a few miles of the town. The Government forces, however, were preparing to give him battle. o give him battle.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.—Charleston, Feb. 1.—Advices from Florida to the 30th January have hree companies of troops, to be furnished with-n thirty days. The Indians are supposed to concentrated in force near New Smyrna Plans have been laid by the troops to surrou and intercept them.

More Camels .- New Orleans, Jan. 30 .-The storeship Supply, Commander Porter, from Smyrna, has just arrived in the Southwest Pass, with forty-one camels for the United States Government. Officers and crew all well.

THE COLDEST DAY. - The severity of the present season (says the Journal of Commerce) has not been exceeded since the winter of 1835; and from the record before us, it would seem that the temperature on Saturday, the 24th throughout the Northern and Middle States was even colder than on any day of that mem orable winter. In the Southern States, the tem perature at that time was lower than it has bee s year. The following table shows the stat of the thermometers on that day at those points from which we have received information, by elegraph or otherwise:

Halifax, N. S. - - zero.

St. John, N. B.			26 b	elow.
Sackville, N. B.	•		22	do.
Fredericton, N. B.			30	do.
Calais, Maine			39	do.
Bangor, Maine	-	-	44	do.
Portland, Maine			25	do.
Manchester, N. H.		-	40	do.
Dover, N. H.			31	do.
Woodstock, Vt.	-		43	do.
Montpelier, Vt.			50	do.
Boston, Mass.	-		11	do.
East Cambridge, I	fass.		23	do.
Malden, Mass.			31	do.
Lawrence, Mass.			32	do.
Springfield, Mass.			32	do.
Montreal, Canada			35	do.
Salem, Mass.			24	do.
Worcester, Mass.			24	do.
Providence, R. I.			28	do.
New Haven, Conn		-	27*	
Hartford, Conn.			32	do.
Troy, N. Y			26	do.
Albany, N. Y.			27	do.
New York .			6	do.
Philadelphia -			5	do.
Washington -			8	do.
Baltimore -			5	do.
Alexandria, Va.			8	do.
Charleston, S. C.				bove
Tallahassee, Fla.				do.
,				

\*Other thermometers indicated a lower ter but none that we heard of, less than 19 degrees below zero, except one on the sea-shore, which was only 13 of grees below zero.

Hon, Amos Nourse.-There is a politic Hon. Amos Nourse.—There is a political justice long delayed, but at last effective, in the election of this gentleman to the United States Senate by the Republicans of Maine. Dr. Nourse was nominated by President Polk for the office of Collector of the Bath District. But while his nomination was pending in the Senate, it was stated that he had dared, in private conversation in the year 1843 or 1844, to exconversation, in the year 1843 or 1844, to ex-press his sense of the impropriety of justifying the annexation of Texas, on the ground of protecting, extending, and perpetuating the insti-tution of Slavery, as National in its rights and claims, and beneficent in itself. The fact was reported to Calhoun, and excited all the ire of the great Carolinian, and just before the vot was taken on the confirmation, a fool of his in the Senate brought the matter forward in the most exaggerated style, and had Dr. Nourse branded as an Abolitionist, an enemy to the South, and everything else that was bad and dangerous in a public man. The result was, that the Southern Senators were frightened into oting against him, and he was rejected. That outrage has remained unredressed for a period of twelve years, but is now more than sated by the honorable action conferred upon its victim by the Legislature of Maine.

LARGE FIRE.—The large building on Ches LARGE FIRE.—The large building on Unest-nut street, Philadelphia, built three yeears ago by that city out of the funds of the Girard estate, was partially destroyed by fire early on Thurs-day morning last. The building had a width of sixty feet, extended back about a hundred feet, was five stories high, had a brown-ston front, and was deemed one of the handsomes tront, and was deemed one of the nandsomest in the neighborhood. The three upper stories were destroyed. There was insurance on the building to the amount of only \$19,000. Its occupants were Mr. T. B. Peterson, book publications of the nandsomest to the fact that the House is now about to disregard the sacredness of this celebrated Ordinance—an Ordinance which I believe has no binding efficacy upon the country.

Mr. Grow replied that he had no disposition

agent for India-rubber goods, loss \$7,000; James M. Harper & Co., dealers in jewelry, watches, &c., whose loss is trifling; Dubosq, Carrow, & Co., also dealers in like articles, loss \$10,000; and Mr. Abel, a play publisher, los \$800. Messrs. Peterson, Gaskill, and Dietrick

Business Before Congress .- Washingto eb. 2.—The members of the Select Committee on the alleged corruptions say that they will sit ight or ten hours each day, if necessary, in rder to complete the testimony this week. he Duputy Sergeant-at-Arms has left the city or certain witnesses.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the

House will report the French spoliation bill; but its friends will not attempt its consideration, owing to the pressure of other business and for want of time for its due consideration. The Committee on Elections have finally deided to report the resolution declaring vacant the seat held by Mr. Whitfield, of Kansas, bu making no recommendation relative to Gov-MURDER.-New York, Feb. 1 .- A most diabol

cal murder was brought to light in this city resterday, but as yet no clue has been obtained to the perpetrator. The victim was Dr. HAR-EY BURDELL, a well-known dentist residing Bond street, who was found dead in his bed coom yesterday morning. The body of deceased was stabbed in as many as fifteen places, while the neck presented evidence of strangulation having been resorted to as a means of causing having been resorted to as a means of causing death. The Doctor was a wealthy man, but obhery does not appear to have been the ob ect of the murderer or murderers. The case is enveloped in mystery, and has produced a great sensation.

THE BURDELL MURDER-TWO COLORED MEN SLAVERY .- New York, Feb. 2 .- Nothing ositive has been elicited yet in regrad to the Burdell murder. A dirk was found yesterday n Burdell's rooom, said to have belonged to fr. Eckel, one of Mrs. Cunningham's boarders Eckel and a Mr. Snodgrass, another boarder ogether with Mrs. Cunningham, are now ustody, awaiting the result of the investiga

Governor King has sent a message to the State Legislatue, respecting two colored men, alleged to belong to New York, and held to Slavery in the South—one named Henry Dixon, sold to a man named Dean, at Macon, Georgia and the other, named Charles Granby, whose

THE COLD AT THE SOUTH .- The cold at th South seems to have been intense. There was fine skating at Augusta, Ga., on Tuesday last, and several ladies joined in the sport. The river opposite Columbia, S. C., was filled on Wederland Wednesday morning with masses of floating ice, something which has not occurred before for twenty-one years. The Cape Fear river at Wilmington, N. C., for the first time within the memory of any citizen of that place, was crusted over with a thin coating of ice. At Raleigh, N.C., the cold was intense, and the Register nentions forty families who were rescued from certain death by charity. The snow in that city was a foot deep, and in drifts six feet.

INDIANA SENATOR .- Indianapolis, Feb. 2 .-The Democratic members of the Senate me the House in Convention to-day. As the Lieu enant Governor and Democrats left the Ser ate, the Republicans selected a chairman, took up the contested seat of Woods, (Democrat. and declared it vacant. This action, if legal gives the Republicans a majority in the Sen te. The Convention adjourned till the 5th without electing a Senator.

NEW YORK SENATOR.—Albany, February 3 Preston King was to-day elected United States Senator on the part of the Senate.

The vote stood—King, 14; Headley, (Amer ican,) 9; Sickles, (Democrat,) 1. The House oncurred by a large majority.

### THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. THIRD SESSION.

No business was transacted in Congress been received. General Harney had made a Thursday, on account of the death of P. S. Friday, January 30th, the Senate was occu

> pied chiefly in Executive session. In the House it was private bill day. ous reports were made, but there was no prog ress in business. The House consumed mos of the time in discussing a claim amounting to less than \$3,000, and adjourned without dispo sing of it.

Saturday, January 31, 1857.

SENATE. The resolution of inquiry in relation to r cent cases of desertion from the naval service after the adoption of an amendment restriction ts terms, was passed; but Mr. Houston mov

its reconsideration.

The Indian appropriation bill was considered, and several amendments were adopted.

An animated discussion took place on the subect of our Indian affairs in Oregon and Wash ington, in which the conduct of Governor Ste ens was severely criticized.

Mr. Hale quoted from the correspondence

General Wool, in support of an argument against allowing any further supplies for the prosecution of offensive war against the In-Mr. Hunter defended the necessity of the ar propriations reported by the Committee on F nance, and replied to the strictures offered by Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, at a former session of

the Senate.

Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, replied to the re sistency of his course with reference to the Indian policy of the country. After a few remarks made by Mr. Weller, upon the Indian

reservations" of California, Mr. Toombs spoke briefly in opposition to the whole "reservation" policy recently adopt ed by Congress. It had been originally recom mended only as an experiment, and had already proved a failure. The only method of control-ling Indians, he thought, was to whip them Mr. Houston next spoke at some length in

opposition to the opinion of the last speaker He thought the Indian was accessible to kind ness, and susceptible of civilization, if proper ly approached by the white man. The Indian demanded justice, and, failing to receive this, was often provoked to violence. He believed that no Indian tribe, as a community, had ever been the first to violate a treaty. The genera character of those appointed as Indian agents was also severely criticized, and the necessity of some reform earnestly advocated.

HOUSE. Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, from the Cor mittee on Territories, reported House bill to authorize the people of the Territory of Minne sota to form a Constitution and State Govern ment.

Mr. Grow explained that the area of the pr

posed State would embrace about seventy thousand square miles, leaving west of the bounds be organized into a Territory under the nam of Dacotah. Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, wished to know what

Mr. Phelps, of missouri, wished to know what portion of the proposed State lay west of the Mississippi river?

Mr. Grow. About three-fourths.

Mr. Phelps. I believe the gentleman from Pennsylvania has ever advocated upon this floor the sacredness of compacts. I desire now to know whether the gentleman does not be. know whether the gentleman does not believe in the sacredness of the

however, the gentleman proposes to embrace within the limits of this proposed State a portion of territory which it was stipulated by those who framed that Ordinance should be included in one of the five States already formed. I university that the providence of the state of th derstand, then, that the position of the gentle-man is this: that the sixth section of the Or-bill and amendment were committed. man is this: that the sixth section of the dinance of 1787 is a sacred compact, but that the fifth section is no compact whatever. I only desire to call the attention of the country Monday to the fact that the House is now about to dis-

lisher, whose loss is some \$2,000; William H.
Sickels, printer, loss \$15,000; E. Gaskill,
bookbinder, loss \$15,000; P. Dietrich,
loss \$15,000; P. Dietrich,
among for Ludia subbase role loss \$2,000; man from Missouri. What the interest of the loss should say a few words in reply to the gentle-man from Missouri. What (he inquired) does the gentleman propose to do with that part of the territory under the old Ordinance which is not embraced within the limits of any State? Will he let it stand forever in an unorganized condition? Or should it be organized into a eparate State, and thus add another to the five eady created out of that territory? This objection comes with a bad grace from a genleman whose State has trampled upon com-pacts, and a portion of whose area was taker rom territory covered by the restriction of 1820.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, moved to lay the cill on the table; which motion did not prevail. Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, desired to know f the gentleman had any official information as

to the population of that portion of the Territory of Minnesota which was to be formed into a State. Mr. Grow replied, that the population estimated at from one hundred and seventy-five thousand to two hundred thousand souls. The bill proposed to give the new State one Repre sentative, and provided that a census should be taken for the purpose of ascertaining the num ber of Representatives to which she was entitled under the present ratio.

The substitute reported by the Committee on Territories was then agreed to, and the bill as

hus amended was read a third time and passed by the following vote:
YEAS—Messrs. Aiken, Albright, Allen, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Benson, Billingharst, Bliss, Bocock, Brenton, Buffinton, Cadwalader, Caruthers, Clark of New York, Clingman, Cobb of Georgia, Colfax, Cragin, Damrell, Davidson, Davis of Illinois. Day, Denver, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Emrie, English, Florence, Fuller of Maine, Granger, Grow, Hall of Iowa, Harlan, Herbert, Hickman, Hodges, Holloway, Horton of New York, Horton of Ohio, Howard, Hughester, Lowett, Kelly, Kasen, Karvik, Karl ston, Jewett, Kelly, Knapp, Knowiton, Knox, Leiter, Mace, Marshall of Illinois, Matteson, McCarty, Miller of New York, Miller of Indiana, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols Parker, Peck, Pelton, Perry, Pettit, Phelps, Pike, Pringle, Quitman, Sabin, Sage, Sandidge, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Smith of Ten-

Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Shimnons, Smith of Tel-nessee, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Tyson, Wade, Wake-man, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wis-Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Watkins, Watson, Wells, Wheeler, Williams, and Woodworth—97.

NAYS—Messrs. Akers, Barksdale, Bennett of Mississippi, Bingham, Bowie, Bradshaw, Bur nett, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Campbell of Ohio, Carlile, Caskie, Clark of Connecticut, Ohio, Carlile, Caskie, Clark of Connecticut, Cobb of Alabama, Comins, Cox, Crawford, Cul-len, Davis of Massachusetts, Dean, Dowdell, Dunn, Durfee, Elliott, Etheridge, Evans, Faulk-

ner, Garnett, Goode, Greenwood, Harris of Maryland, Harrison, Haven, Houston, Jones of Tennessee, Kennett, King, Knight, Kunkel, Lake, Letcher, Lumpkin, Alexander K. Mar-shall of Kentucky, McMullin, Millson, Millward Moore, Oliver of New York, Oliver of Missouri Paine, Pennington, Powell, Purviance, Pur year, Ready, Ricaud, Robbins, Roberts, Ruffin, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Virginia Savage, Iswaid, Barton, Stephens, Swope, Talbott, Todd, Trafton, Underwood, Valk, Walker, Whitney, Woodruff, Wright of Mississippi, and

The question was then stated to be on the itle of the bill, and the title was then agreed to Mr. Grow, from the Committee on Territories, eported House bill for the relief of the people Kansas; which was read. It declares invalid and of no binding force or effect, all rules o regulations purporting to be laws, or in the form of laws, adopted at Shawnee Mission, Kansas imits the right of suffrage to bona fide settler and actual residents of said Territory; and pr scribes penalties for illegal voting, &c. The question being on the third reading of

Mr. Grow demanded the previous question Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, moved that the bill be laid on the table; which motion was decided in the negative—yeas 86, nays 92.
Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved that there b a call of the House.

Mr. Clingman moved that the House adjourn;

which motion was disagreed to.

The motion for a call of the House was then disagreed to—yeas 80, nays 101. Some conversation ensued, when it was agreed that the bill should be passed over, in order that other Territorial business might be The House then went into Committee of the

Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Wakeman, of New York, in the Chair,) and proceeded to consider the bill to enable the people of State Government.

Mr. Grow explained that the State, as de-

about ninety thousand. Mr. Whitney, of New York, moved to amo out the words "inhabitants," and "citizens of the United States." Mr. Lane, of Oregon, requested the Commit-

tee to vote down all propositions to amend the bill. The people of Oregon could themselves regulate the right of suffrage, and desired no terference with the subject on the part of Congress.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Whitney, and it was disagreed to

yeas 60, nays 61.
Mr. Bowie, of Maryland, moved to amend the same clause of the substitute, by inserting be fore the word "inhabitant" the words "white Mr. Walker, of Alabama, moved to amend

the amendment so that the clause should read, "that the white male inbabitants who shall b citizens of the Unites States" shall be authorize ed to form a Constitution and State Gover ment.
The motion of Mr. Walker was disagreed

as was also the amendment of Mr. Bowie. Mr. Millson, of Virginia, moved to amen the same clause, so that it should read, "that the inhabitants of that portion of the Territory of Oregon, being citizens of the United States, &c. He remarked that, while he had no sym pathies whatever with that party in the cour try which seemed to be most prejudiced on the subject, yet he regarded the question as one not merely confined to that political organiza-tion, but one which ought to command the support of men of all parties.

The question was taken, and the

was agreed to-yeas 84, nays 26. Mr. Boyce, of South Coralina, moved to add to the first section of the substitute the words, "provided it shall appear, on an official census, that the population of Oregon amounts to 93,420.

Mr. Lane opposed the amendment, declaring that the people of his Territory were ready and willing to take upon themselves the responsibil-ity of self-government, and that Oregon already had a larger voting population than was represented by the gentleman from South Ca

The question was taken, and the amendmen was rejected. Mr. H. Marshall, of Kentucky, moved further to amend the substitute by inserting the words only citizens of the United States shall be entitled to vote at the election provided for by this law." He believed that in making a Con stitution for a State, it was unsound to allow any but citizens of the United States to vote and his amendment compassed this propos The amendment of Mr. Marshall was agree

Numerous other and finallamendments were

lieve in the sacredness of the Ordinance 91

1787?

Mr. Grow. Certainly,
Mr. Phelps, By the addinance better the ordinance better the old Northwestern Territory, and that number has already been organized. Now, and the gentleman proposes to embrace to the old Northwestern Territory, and that number has already been organized. Now, the gentleman proposes to embrace to embrace the gentleman proposes to embrace to the substitute as amended was agreed to.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, when the substitute adopted in Committee was agreed to.

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The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, when the substitute adopted in Committee was agreed to.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, when the substitute adopted in Committee was agreed to.

Mr. Grow, from the Committee on Territories, reported Senate bill to authorize the people of the committee was agreed to. the Territory of Kansas to form a Constituti and State Government, preparatory to their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with an a And then, at a quarter past four o'clock, the

Monday, February 2, 1857. SENATE. On motion by Mr. Bigler,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to
consist of three members, to join such com-

mittee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives, to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, and of notifying

the persons elected of their election.

The following bills from the House of Representatives were read by their titles, and, on motion of Mr. Douglas, referred to the Committee or Marriette. mittee on Territories :

An act to authorize the people of the Terri

tory of Oregon to form a Constitution and State Government.

An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government.
On motion by Mr. Fish, the joint resolution

authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to pay to the officers and seamen of the expedition in search of Dr. Kane the same rate of pay that search of Dr. Nane the same rate of pay that was allowed the officers and seamen of the expedition under Lieut. De Haven, was recommitted to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Adams moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill to establish a Department of Law, and to prescribe certain duties of the Auditor and Comptroller of the Treasury. Several unimportant amendments were

agreed to.
Mr. Crittenden expressed the opinion that bill proposing so radical a change as forming a new and separate Department of the Government would require more time and closer examination than had been given to it.

Mr. Seward said the bill was certainly a

very important one, and intimated that the little time now left of the session would be in-sufficient to give it that consideration the importance of the subject demands, and was about to state further reasons, when the hour for taking up the special order arrived.

Mr. Adams then moved that its further consideration be postponed until half-past 12 tomorrow; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Hunter then moved to postpone all prior orders, and proceed to the consideration of the

bill making appropriations for the support of the Indian department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with certain Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1858; which was agreed

This bill, having had various amendment made to it, was reported to the Senate, the amendments concurred in, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE. The Speaker laid before the body a con munication from the Clerk of the House, transmitting orders of the Legislative Assembly of Canada in relation to the transmission of copies of all documents ordered to be printed by said Assembly to the House of Representatives of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, introduced a bill to establish at Augusta, in the State of Georgia, a port of delivery; which was read three times and passed.
Mr. Whitney, of New York, introduced

bill to provide for and regulate the organization of the House of Representatives of the Uni ted States; which was read twice, and referre to the Committee on the Judiciary.
On motion of Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, under a suspension of the rules, Saturday next was set apart for the consideration of Territorial

Mr. Kelsey, of New York, from the select months; a Club of ten, at \$15, to a copy for committee appointed on the 9th ultimo, reported the following resolution, which was agreed Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of this House be, and is hereby, instructed to bring James W. Simonton, now in his custody by order of the House, before the select committee appointed on the 9th ultimo, to answer, on th summons of the Speaker, such questions as may be propounded to him, touching the subject-

matter of said investigation by said committee. A message was received from the Senate, in-forming the House that that body had passed a joint resolution for the appointment of a committee, to consist of three members, to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives, to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice President of the United States. On motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, it was agreed to; and the Chair was authorized

to appoint a committee of five members to carry out the object of the resolution. The Speaker thereupon appointed Messrs.

Jones of Tennessee, Washburn of Maine, Fuller of Pennsylvania, Leiter of Ohio, and Bocock Flour, Howard Street . . . \$6.25 @ 0.00

of the United States, and to designate the ports | Wheat, white . . . . . 1.33 @ fined in the bill, would contain about fifty-six thousand square miles, and that the population of Oregon, according to the best information that could be obtained, amounted to

of the rules, reported from the Committee on Commerce the bill to authorize the President of the United States to cause to be procured, revenue cutter, and for the purpose of affording relief to distressed vessels, their passengers and crews, and recommended that the House con-cur in the amendments of the Senate thereto. And the question being taken, the amendments were agreed to. So the bill is passed.

Mr. Barbour, of Indiana, moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to report from the Lard, in barrels . . . .

ution:
Resolved, That John C. Watrous, United Wool, Unwasned Wool, Washed Wool, Pulled Wool, Pulled

Tuesday, February 3, 1857. SENATE. After several private bills were passed, the resolutions of inquiry concerning the number and causes of desertions from the navy of the United States was again taken up, and Mr. Houston addressed the Senate against the

amendment of Mr. Mallory. Resolutions from State Legislatures, of eneral interest, were presented and referred.

Mr. Dodd reported, from the District of Coumbia Committee, the Senate bill to extend the charter of the Firemen's Insurance Company of the District; which was passed withut amendment.

out amendment.

Mr. Dodd also reported, from the same committee, the bill to incorporate the Granite Manufacturing Company of Washington City, with an amendment.

DEATH.

instant, of consumption, S. C. Wheeler, a constant supporter of the Cause of Freedom.

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tuted for the common benefit, protection, and security, of the People, Nation, or Community; "That elections of members to serve as repesentatives of the people in assembly ought to be free;

"That all men having sufficient evidence of ermanent common interest with, and attachent to, the community, have the right of suffrage, and cannot be taxed or deprived of their property, for public uses, without their own conent or that of their representative so elected, nor bound by any law to which they have not in like manner assented, for the public good; "That the Freedom of the Press is one of the great bulwarks of Liberty, and can never be restrained but by despotic Governments: "That no free Government or the blessing Liberty can be preserved to any people, but

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Mr. Fuller, of Maine, pressed the consideration of a bill to establish the collection districts

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States district judge for the district of Texas, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Pending the motion to suspend, at a quarter to four o'clock, the House adjourned.

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# WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE SLAVEHOLDING CLASS DOMINANT IN THE REPUBLIC. SPEECH OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD At Detroit, October 2, 1956.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The process of empirebuilding in the United States is in some respects new and peculiar. We had not here a State which was compact and complete at its begin-ning, and we have not conquered other nations planted colonies, near or distant, to be held dependencies by force alone. On the contrary, we had a broad foundation laid, upon which were raised at first only thirteen columns, a portion of an indefinite number, which were a portion of an indefinite number, which were

all these States, that each exerts the fortune of every one is inseparably involved in the common destiny of all.

You will infer at once from these statements

that the nature and character of the institutions, of even any one maturing Territory in the Uni-ted States, are subjects of the highest and pos-sibly even vital importance. That, although caprice and oppression may be harmlessly prac-ticed by other nations upon their provinces and colonies, yet such wrongs, committed by our Federal Government against our growing Territories, are equally injurious to those Territories, and dangerous, if not disastrous, to the whole

sion, that the slaveholding class of the American people is systematically and successfully per-verting the administration of the Government, especially in regard to the Territories, so as to change the Constitution, and endanger the sta-bility, welfare, and liberty of the Union. First, insomuch as this proposition must seem to you bold, if not new, I shall show from general principles that it may possibly be true; and, secondly, I shall establish its truth by undenia-

First. The proposition may be true. Property is an essential element of civil society. So is liberty, which, properly understood, is only the equal security of all citizens against oppression. How to adjust the balance between property and liberty in States, is the great problem of governpression, and it derives power to oppress from its own nature, the watchfulness of its possessoppression by means of the inconsiderateness and the jealousies which habitually prevail among subjects or citizens. In every State, all through the force of common instincts of fear, cupidity, and ambition, and are easily marshaled under the lead of one which becomes dominant, and represents the whole. Wherever the rights and duties of the property classes are defined and regulated, with sufficient constraints to prevent oppression, and liberty is at the same time so bounded as to secure property against social or individual aggression, there the people is abridged, and a property class administers the Government, in the form of an aristocracy, or a monarchy, or a despotism. The mere mention of the names of Switzerland, Venice, France, (her various alternations being remembered,) Great Britain, and Russia, furnishes all needful illustrations of these positions. Human nature and the physical elements of society are everywhere the same. It is therefore possible that social and political errors and evils, which have

Secondly. The allegation of the perversion of the Government by the slave-property class, which I have made, is true. First, let us see whether such a direction of the Government as t describes was designed or expected by its ounders. On the contrary, they laid the foundations of the States, not in property—much less in slave property—but in the natural rights or political equality of men. They established few safeguards of property, knowing how apt it is take care of itself while they built strong. safeguards of property, knowing how apt it is ulwarks around liberty, knowing how easily liberty is always overthrown. The Declaration of Independence, which no weak or wicked citiof Independence, which no weak or wicked during the first operation of the fundamental truth of the great political society which it ushered into the presence of nations, that "all men are created profit, in the Republic, and a negative also on all treaties of the Republic with foreign nations. As

rights," and derive their powers only "from the consent of the governed."

The Convention which framed the Constitution submitted it to the American people by a letter bearing the signature of George Washington, in which its character was defined with a steady hand in a clear light. "Individuals," said the Convention, "entering into society must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstances as on the object to be attained. In all our deliberations object to be attained. In all our deliberations on this subject, the object which the Convention has kept steadily in view was the consolidation relation called him away from the Capital, his has kept steadily in view was the consolidation of the Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration, seriously and deeply impressed on our minds, led each State in the Convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude than might have been otherwise expected." An analysis of the Constitution, especially including its amendments, justifies this declaration, that the points on which liberality of concession to property was exercised were only those of inferior magnitude, and that neither prosperity, felicity, safe-ty, nor national existence, was intended to be put at hazard for the preservation of a mere remnant or shadow of liberty. The people, speaking in the Constitution, declared their high objects in that great transaction in words simtranquillity, provide for the common defence ote the general welfare, and secure the ings of liberty to ourselves and to our posmembers are, Mr. Stephen A. Douglas, the found-blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity." They boldly and directly laid the axe to the roots of privileges and of classes, they broke the very mainsprings of aristocracy, or at least they attempted to do so by ordaining that "In the same who has proposed least they attempted to do so by ordaining that "United States, or by any State;" and that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereot." Although the people well knew nearly every fourth person in the new Republic was actually a slave, and that perhaps one of every well understood the existence among themselves of caste and class—yet they pertinaciously the pressure and so the solution of the slaveholding interest in the Senate really summer of Massachusetts. Behold the places assigned to them! Mr. Hale graces the Committees on "Reyolutionary Claims" and on "Public Buildings," and Mr. Sumner fills a seat in the "Committee on Pensions."

Do not their of whose distinguished champions of Freedom in the Senate, of themselves and charles sumner of Massachusetts. Behold the places assigned to them! Mr. Hale graces the Committees on "Reyolutionary Claims" and on "Public Buildings," and Mr. Sumner fills a seat in the "Committee on Pensions."

Do not thick of a mother than the place of the met of those distinguished champions of Freedom in the Senate, of the members are, Mr. Stephen A. Douglas, the found to onte of the Senator in the Senator of the policy of the power by the name of Popular Sovereignty, but now recognised as Executive Usurpation; Mr. John A. Clayton, of Delawarc, who pronounces the prohibition of Slavery forever on the coast of Artical Mr. John B. Weller, of California, which we have been can be admitted than in the "Committees on themselves." I whom he was appointed. When or where, in all them members are, Mr. Stephen and consistence on the coast of Mr. Sampes and on the Senate on the Coast of themselves. The fower members are

from such service or labor, but shall be deliveratives and taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which shall be included within this Union, according to their respective num-bers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all

violating the rights of the people reserved by their Constitution, grant any favor or privilege or advantage to the slaveholding class, or even ordain or permit Slavery to exist within the ex-clusive sphere of the Federal jurisdiction.

The spirit of the Declaration of Independence

to be erected during a long future, all of one material and equal strength, and all to be combined inseparably, according to one great origi-New States, ultimately to become members of the Federal Union, pass through stages of unorganized colonization, and of dependence and papilage under the Federal Government, or that of some foreign Power, and receive their biases and even form their social institutions during those early stages. Nevertheless, so intimate is ers earnestly debated the same great and benign reform. Finally, though unable thus early to abolish Slavery in six of the States where it almeasured influence upon every other, while fortune of every one is inseparably involved the common destiny of all. which laid northwest of the Ohio, and in the

> I think, fellow-citizens, that I have shown to our abundant satisfaction that such a direction of the Administration to the establishment and aggrandizement of the slaveholding class, as I have charged, if it indeed exists, is a perversion of the Constitution of the United States. Seventy years of our national history have been fulfilled. Fix your attention for a moment

now on the slaveholding class, as it now exists. Although it has been abolished by State legislation in seven of the first thirteen States, and al though nine free States which exclude it have been since admitted into the Union, yet the slaveholding class nevertheless stands erect and firm in fifteen of the present thirty-one States numbering 347,000 "persons," on the basis of 3,204,000 other "persons" held to labor or service by the laws thereof, valued at twelve hundred millions of dollars, combined practically with all the real estates in those States. This class spreads itself on the one bank of the Mississippi to the Kansas river, and on the other to the Ohio, and along the Atlantic coast from the banks of the Delaware to those of the Rio Grande. In the States where this class exists, it is not merely secure—it is permanent and completely dominant, to the exclusion not merely of all civil ment. Property is always jealous of enlarged liberty, and especially so when it is based on relations subversive of natural justice, which is nothing more than equality among men. Property, therefore, has always a bias towards oppression, and it derives power to oppress from its own nature the watchfulness of its possess. freedom of education, freedom of literature, and ors, and the ease with which they can combine. Liberty is exposed to the danger of such oppression by means of the inconsiderateness among subjects or citizens. In every State, all the property classes sympathize with each other through the force of common instincts of fear, members of the House of Representatives, and one hundred and five of the two hundred and uinety-five electors of President and Vice Presi-

dent of the United States.

Let us now repair to the Federal Capital. You see, that although it is sadly wanting in the ele-ments of industry and enterprise which distin-guish the hundred cities of the free States, yet it is a respectable metropolis, rich in costly na-tional structures, monuments, and gardens. This elegant and tasteful edifice is the palace of the a painful notoriety,) is a confessed apologist of the slave-property class, a libeller of freemen and free States which resist the aggressions of that class, an abetter of the extension of Shavery and of the enlargement of the domain of that class, by the violation of time-honored compacts, by armed usurpation, conquest, and judicial corruption. You remember his history. He had been equally obscure among civilians and generals,

class to suppress debate on its high preten-sions, and he was therefore advanced to the Chief Magistracy, to the exclusion of the most heroic, us, and successful military chief the ountry has produced.

This broad highway is Pennsylvania avenue;

before us. It is an august assembly of ambassadors, deputed by thirty-one equal States. It is august by reason of its functions. It is an Exceequal"—"endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights" of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" and that "Governments are instituted among men to secure those rights," and derive their powers only "from the consent of the governed" experience, and dignity, of its members, together with the feelility for transcating hydrogeness. with the facility for transacting business which it derives from the smallness of its numbers, has power in the Republic. The chair belongs to the Vice President of the United States. He who was last advanced to that office is now dead. You remember him. He was chosen from a slave State. The Senate elected in his place David R. Atchison, You know him well. He is chief statesman and captain in the usurpation place there was assigned to Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana. You know him also. He is accepta-ble and approved by the slave-property class,

by printers, sergeants-at-arms, door-keepers, and pages. Each of them is either an active or passive advocate of the policy of the slaveholding

The business of the day opens with a debate on the relations of the country towards Great Britain and Central America-a theme involving public. The debate is instituted on the motion of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The land, Mr. Cass, the eminent Senator chairman of that committee is Mr. James M. igan, and Mr. Bayard of Delaware. of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The chairman of that committee is Mr. James M. Igan, and Mr. Bayard of Delaware.

Mason, of Virginia, author of the last and most notorious of the fugitive slave laws. The other members are, Mr. Stephen A. Douglas, the foundable members are, Mr. Stephen A. Douglas, the foundable control of the fugitive slave laws. The other not heard me mention the names of those distinguished champions of Freedom in the Senate, the public edifices sits the Attorney General of the United States. It belongs to the office of an Attorney General of the United States. It belongs to the office of an Attorney General of the United States. It belongs to the office of an Attorney General of the United States. It belongs to the office of an Attorney General of the United States. It belongs to the office of an Attorney General of the United States. It belongs to the office of an Attorney General of the United States. It belongs to the office of an Attorney General of the United States. It belongs to the office of an Attorney General of the United States. It belongs to the office of an Attorney General of the United States. It belongs to the office of an Attorney General of the United States. It belongs to the office of an Attorney General of the United States. It belongs to the office of an Attorney General of the United States. It belongs to the office of an Attorney General of the United States. It belongs to the office of an Attorney General of the United States. It belongs to the office of an Attorney General of the United States. It belongs to the office of an Attorney General of the United States. It belongs to the office of an Attorney General of the United States. It belongs to the office of an Attorney General of the United States. It belongs to the office of an Attorney General of the United States. It belongs to the office of an Attorney General to the United States. It belongs to the office of an Attorney General to the United States. It belongs to the office of an Attorney General to th

gress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, op robibiting the free exercise thereof." Aithough the people well knew nearly every fourth person in the new Republic was actually a slave, and that perhaps one of every went persons was a alreadotder—and so the well and existence among themselves of casts and class—yet they pertunicately it. It is a should be the proposed of the

usual equality. For although it embraces Mr. Clay, of Alabama, and Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, who are eminent champions of the rights of slaveholders, it nevertheless has for its other members Mr. Hamlin, the newly elected Governor of Maine, the very ultra opponent of the slaveholding class who is now addressing you, and Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin, who is its chairman. But this equality is in part accidental. The chairman votes against the slaveholding class, under the plea of instructions given him by the State which he represents. Mr. Hamlin by the State which he represents. Art. Hamin was yet in full communion with the slaveholding Democracy when he was appointed to this committee, and my own place on it was assigned to me while as yet I was a National Whig, and not as now a Republican.

The debates in the Senate interrupt us. Let us therefore forget them and proceed with our

us therefore forget them, and proceed with our examination of the constitution of its commit-tees. The Committee on Manufactures seems to have been framed with decided impartiality. At its head is Mr. Wright of New Jersey, a supporter of the policy of the slaveholding class, while its other members are Mr. Allen of Rhode Island, a moderate opponent of the Nebraska and Kansas law, and Mr. Harlan of Iowa, Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts, and Mr. Trumbull of Illinois, three distinguished and effective advocates of Freedom.

I admit a similar equality in the constitution

of the Committee on Agriculture, for it consists of the same Mr. Allen and Mr. Harlan, together with the indomitable Mr. Wade of Ohio, who with the indomitable Mr. Wade of Ohio, who are friends of Freedom, and also Mr. Thomson of New Jersey, and Mr. Hunter of Virginia, who are defenders of the rights of slaveholders. Glad to be just to that class, I acknowledge with pleasupe that equal liberality has been manifested in the organization of the Committee on the Militia. Its chairman is Mr. Houston, of Texas, and with him is associated Mr. Bell, a true representative of New Hampshire, as she true representative of New Hampshire, as she was of old, is now, and always ought to be; and these certainly are not overbalanced by Mr. Dodge of Wisconsin, Mr. Biggs of North Carolina, and Mr. Thompson of Kentucky.

I must nevertheless claim as a drawback on the magnanism of the Sanate that these three

the magnanimity of the Senate, that these three last committees—namely, those "on Manufactures," "on Agriculture," and "on the Militia" have charge of public interests which have long since been renounced by the Federal Govern-ment in favor of the States, and that consequent ly those committees are understood to be mere-ly nominal, and that in fact they never submit On the other hand we see prudence, if not jealousy, visibly manifested in the constitution of the Committee on the Army and the Navy, the two great physical forces of the Republic.
The first of these consists of Mr. Weller of Cali-The first of these consists of Mr. Weller of Cali-fornia, Mr. Fitzpatrick of Alabama, Mr. Jones fornia, Mr. Fitzpatrick of Alabama, Mr. Jones of Tennessee, Mr. Iverson of Georgia, and Mr. Pratt of Maryland, all of whom favor the largest liberty to the slaveholding class; and the other is composed of Mr. Mallory of Florida, Mr. Slidell of Louisiana, Mr. Thomson of New Jersey, Mr. James of Rhode Island, all reliable supporters of that class, together with the independent, upright, and candid John Bell of

ennessee. The slaveholding class is a careful guardian of the Public Domain. Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, is chairman of the Committee on Public Lands. He is, as you well know, of the opinion that the agitation of Slavery is the prolific cause of the unhappy overthrow of Freedom in Kansas, and iates are Mr. Johnson of Arkansas, Mr. Clayton of Delaware, Mr. Mallory of Florida, and Mr. Pugh of Ohio, who all are tolerant of that overthrow, and Mr. Foot, who so faith-

nont.

Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, presides over the Committee on Private Claims upon the Public Domain, supported by Mr. Biggs of North Carolina and Mr. Thompson of Kentucky, with whom are associated Mr. Foster, a Senator of redeemed Connecticut, and Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts.

Negotiations with the Indian tribes are continually required, to provide room for the migra-tion of the slaveholder with his slaves. The Committee on Indian Affairs, excluding all Sen-ators from free States, consists of Mr. Sebastian of Arkansas, Mr. Rusk of Texas, Mr. Toombs of

Maine-hold places on the Committee on Claims against the Government; but they are quite over-balanced by Mr. Brodhead of Pennsylvania, Mr. Geyer of Missouri, Mr. Iverson of Georgia, and Mr. Yulee of Florida.

his associates are Mr. Yulee of Florida, Mr. Adams of Mississippi, Mr. Jones of Iowa, balanced by Mr. Collamer of Vermont, and Mr. Durkee of Wisconsin.

No inconsiderate legislation favorable to free men must be allowed in the Senate, no consti-tutional legislation necessary to the security of Slavery must be spared. The Committee on the Slavery must be spared. The Committee on the Judiciary, charged with the care of the public lands, the construction of buildings, the granting of patents, and the payinrisprudence, consists of Mr. Butler of South Carolina, Mr. Bayard of Delaware, Mr. Geyer of Missouri, Mr. Toombs of Georgia, Mr. Toucey of Connecticut, and Mr. Pugh of Ohio. It was the Committee on the Judiciary which, in 1845, reported the bill for removing from the State courts into the Federal courts private actions brought against Federal officers for injuries. brought against Federal officers for injuries committed by them under color of their author

The slaveholding class watches with paternal jealousy over the slaveholding Capital of the United States. The Committee on the District of Columbia consists of Mr. Brown of Mississip-pi, Mr. Pratt of Maryland, Mr. Mason of Virginia, and Mr. Reid of North Carolina, together with Mr. Allen of Rhode Island.

The Committee on Territories has care of the colonization, organization, and admission of new States, and so is in fact the most important of all the committees in the Senate. Mr. Douglas, of the chief of the Department itself, but also the of the chief of the Department itself, but also the petition Congress for relief, are indicted for high personates the case he represents. Beyond a doubt, Mr. Bugons in first the senate. Mr. Douglas, and the committees in the Senate. Mr. Douglas, and the committees in the Senate. Mr. Douglas, and the committees in the Senate. Mr. Douglas, and the committee in the Senate in the and he has deserved to be.

At the feet of the presiding officer you see three Secretaries, while his chair is surrounded of Illinois, is its chairman, and his associates are his willing supporters, Mr. Jones of Iowa, Mr. Sebastian of Arkansas, Mr. Biggs of North Carolina, together with Mr. Bell of Tennessee, and the able and faithful Mr. Collamer of Ver-

Finally, the science and literature of the country must not be unduly directed to the prejudice of the interests of Slavery. The Committee on not merely immediate peace or war, but ulti-mately the continental ascendency of the Re-the Library take charge of this great intellectual interest, and it consists of Mr. Pearce of Mary-land, Mr. Cass, the eminent Senator from Michi-

King, heretofore; and now, Grow, and Banks, and Morgan, and Word Morgan, and Word

cession of absolute independence to the Senate, by consenting to its dictation in a bill directing the supplies for the support of the civil authorities and the army of the United States.

Enough of the House of Representatives. Come along with me, fellow-citizens. This passage, circuitous and descending, leads us into the chamber of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is an imposing tribunal, a great conservative department of the Government. It regulates the administration of justice between citizens of the different States, and between States themselves. Its members are independent of the Legislature and of the President, and it has the power of setting aside even laws and treaties, if it find them subversive of the Constitreaties, if it find them subversive of the Consti-tution of the United States. The court is just opened for the business of the day. How fitly of Freedom, even in the free States themselves, does the proclamation of its opening close with the invocation, "God save the United States and this honorable court." See, also, how the mem-ories of the benefactors of mankind are held in nor here. There is the statue of John Jay, the author of emancipation in New York. Alas, our imagination has quite deluded us. The court consists of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices. Of these, five were called from slave States, and four from free States. The opinions and bias of each of them were carefully considered by the President and Senate when he was appointed. Not one of them was found wanting in soundness of politics, according to the slaveholder's exposition of the Content of the slaveholder's exposition titution, and those who were called from the people over whom it presides? Who can wonder. ree States were even more distinguished in that respect than their brethren from the slaveholding States.

We have thuis completed our survey of the was content to save for Freedom, out of the vast was content to save for Freedom, ou

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In this course of rapid public demoralization

should interfere to prevent the consummation of the purchase? Who can wonder that, embold-

tary escape from bondage? Who can wonder that in Kansas lawyers may not plead or juries be empannelled in the Federal Courts, nor can

port the Fugitive Slave Law and the Kansas and Nebraska act, while citizens who discuss through

the press the right of slaveholders to domineer there, are punished with imprisonment or death; free bridges over which citizens who advocate

free institutions, may pass, free taverns where they may rest, and free presses through which they may speak, are destroyed under indictments

Just now, the wind sets with some apparent

steadiness in the North, and you will readily

confess therefore that I do not exaggerate the growing aggrandizement of the slaveholding

The admission of Kansas into the Union as a slave State, the subsequent introduction of Slavery by means equally flagrant into Nebraska, and the admission of Utah with the twin patriarchal institutions of legalized Adultery and Slavery, and these three achievements crowned with the incorporation of Cuba into the Republic. Beyond these visible fields lies a region

of fearful speculation — the restoration of the African slave trade, and the desecration of all

Mexico and Central America, by the infliction

izement of the slaveholding class. Secondly, whether the movement that I now forbode is really more improbable than the evils once seem-

How are these immediate evils, and whatever of greater evils that are behind them, to be pre-

vented? Do you expect that those who have heretofore counselled compromise, acquiescence, and submission, will change their course, and come to the rescue of Liberty? Even if this

were a reasonable hope, are Cass, and Douglas and Buchanan, greater or better than the states-men who have opened the way of compromise,

and led these modern statesmen into it? And

if they indeed are so much greater and so much better, do you expect them to live forever?

Perhaps you expect the slaveholding class will abate its pretensions, and practice voluntarily the moderation which you wish, but dare not demand at its hands. How long, and with what success, have you waited already for that reformation?

ed, which are now a startling reality.

Republic. It directs and regulates the merely and Nebraska? Who can wonder, that when this annotation of Texas brought on a war with Mexico, which ended in the annexation of Uppersed in all civilized countries throughout the world. From the chief here in his bureau to the Secretaries of Legation in South America, Great Britain, France, Russia, Turkey, and China, there is not one of these agents who has China, there is not one of these agents who has dissembled or condemned the extension or agthe Secretaries of Legation in South America, Great Britain, France, Russia, Turkey, and China, there is not one of these agents who has ever rebuked or condemned the extension or agrandizement of Slavery. There is not one who does not even defend and justify it. There is not one who does not maintain that the flag of the United States covers with its protection the slaves of the slaveholding class on the high

improves their sources, commerce, and the pub-lic lands. Seventy millions of dollars annually pass through his hands into those of other public agents, contractors, creditors, and foreign Powers. He directs the movements of agents of Arkansas, Mr. Rusk of Texas, Mr. Toombs of Georgia, Mr. Brown of Mississippi, Mr. Reid of North Carolina, and Mr. Bell of Tennessee.

Two representatives of the interests of Freedom—Mr. Wade of Ohio, and Mr. Fessenden of Wijssam of Mr. Senden of North Carolina and Mr. Bell of Tennessee. eign, greater than that which any other nation but one has ever maintained. All the national revenues are raised in such a way as to favor with places in the public service.

A walk of half a mile brings us to the portico of a great edifice, faultlessly conforming to the best style of Grecian architecture. This is the Department of the Interior, and here is its Secretary. He is charged with the ministerial part position of the public lands, the construction of buildings, the granting of patents, and the paycutor of saints, into a preacher of righteousness?

Merely turning a short corner, we reach the General Post Office. This is the great domicili
Webraske act, while citizans who discuss through ary inquisition of the Government. It reaches, by long arms, with insinuating fingers, every settlement, village, city, and State capital, in forest, prairie, mountain, and plain, among the lakes and rivers of our own country, and pervades with its presence the seas throughout the whole earth. There is not one, of its more than

envy of stimulated avarice and ambition in his own neighborhood.

A circuit of half a mile has now brought us to the Departments of "War" and the "Navy." Here two energetic and far-sighted ministers, brought from the slaveholding States, and identified with their policy, wield the two great physical forces of the Republic, each ready, on receiving a despatch by telegraph, to subdue resistance to reclaimants of fugitive slaves in Bos-ton, to disfranchising statutes in Kansas, or to

I fear to open up these distant views, because I know that you will attribute my apprehensions to a morbid condition of mind. But confining myself to the immediate future which is so fearfully visible, I ask you in all candor, first, whether I have ever before exaggerated the aggrandizement of the slaveholding class. Secondly. can form of Government. The light of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." "The right of the people to be secure fillmore's scruples concerning the suspension of the habes corpus in the new Fugitive Slave against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated." They ordained "trial by jury," and cruel and unusual punishments," and "researce to the States and to the people all the provers of Government not expressly delegated to the United States."

Among these broad and comprehensive reservations of liberty, only two Inferior and guarded stipulations were made with the slaveholding class upon the liberties of the stipulations were made with the slaveholding class upon the lorders of the Day—namely, that "no person held to service reaching in his most arrogant declamations, in the Halls of Congress. Through the effective sympathy districts. One hundred and thirty-three members, fillmore's scruples concerning the suspension of the habes corpus in the new Fugitive Slave date; they for Connecticut—all of whom are denouncers of that agitation were the States and to the people all the proved to the United States."

Among these broad and comprehensive reservations of liberty, only two Inferior and guarded stipulations were made with the slaveholding class upon the liberties of the States and to the people all the proved to the United States."

The Senate needs but little time on a question so simple as that which has thus been raised. It has already vindicated the President's prover the Senate and the President, through its exclusive right to originate bills for raising public revenue. It is in fact the Commons of American people.

The Senate needs but little time on a question so simple as that which has thus been raised. It has already vindicated the President's prover the Debate or originate bills for raising public revenue. It is in fact the Commons of American people.

The slaveholding class enjoys no advantages which have not at some time been surrendered to it by the House of Repr powers of Government not expressly delegated to the United States."

American people.

The Senate needs but little time on a question of the stipulations were made with the slaveholding class—namely, that "no person held to service class—namely, that "no person held to service approaches or research or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, and work or regulation therein, be discharged in the liberties of the United States."

The Senate needs but little time on a question of Slavery, the House of Representatives is by no means an impregnable bulwark of Freedom. The slaveholding class enjoys no advantages which have not at some time been surrendered to the the Commons of American people.

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The Senate needs but little time on a question of the slaveholding class even seek to begule you with slave holding class even seek to begule you with slaveholding class in the Halls of Constant in

less on any vantage ground actually gained by surely than the resistants of military despotism and the spotted leopard into the sheep-fold. They certainly will not die of hunger there, nor safely effected from the late legislative contest, has the case been much better, even in the free safely effected from the late legislative contest, instead of an absolute capitulation. God knows that I do not undervalue the brave and true champions of Freedom who have honored humanity so long in the House of Representatives: John Quincy Adams, Giddings, Thaddeus Stevens, Preston King, David Wilmot, John A. King, heretofore; and now, Grow, and Banks, and Burlingame, and Howard, and Sherman, and Morgan and Colfax, and the Washburnes all.

People of Michigan, I know full well that it seems ungracious in me to dwell on this painful theme. It is not such an acknowledgment of your manifold hospitalities as you expected. It is hard for the weary mariner to look steadily on the newly-revealed rocks towards which he has too long been carelessly drifting. It is not that they regard it in the same category of easy for the prodigal to look with contentment on the rags and husks which meet him as he retires from the house of his harlotry. Nevertheless there is no way of escaping any immission of them, with amusing self-complectory.

these great evils, now so apparent, to be corrected—these great dangers, now so manifest, to be avoided. I answer, it is to be done, not as some of you have supposed, by heated debates sustained by rifles or revolvers at Washington, sary exercise of the right of self-defence, any-where. Public safety is necessary to the practice But this is a contest in which the race is not to the physically swift, nor the battle to those who

the United States covers with its protection the slaveholding class on the high seas.

In the majestic pile behind this unique but In the majestic pile behind th Treasury. He manages the revenues and expenditures of the United States, and guards and improves their sources, commerce, and the pubmers of the European Powers with war if they needful discussion of Slavery. Above all, we inherited a fear of the dissolution of the Union, ened with these concessions of the people, Congress at last sanctioned a reprisal by the slave-holding class upon the regions of Kansas and ties to that sacred compact. All these inheritations of the conduct of the c Nebraska, not on the ground of justice or for an equivalent, but simply on the ground that the original concession of them to Freedom was extorted by injustice and unconstitutional oppression by the free States? Who can wonder that the slaveholding class, when it had obtained the sanction of Congress to that sacred compact. All these inheritances have created einfluences upon our political conduct, which are rather to be deplored than conduct. who had erected a noble edifice, sit down inactis wanting in the virtue, to rescue the interests of Justice, Freedom, and Humanity? Who can wonder that Federal Courts in Massachusetts indict rocks, we should condemn his fatnity any folly. defenders of Freedom for sedition, and in Pennsylvania subvert the State tribunals, and pervert the habeas corpus, the great writ of Liberty, into a process for arresting fugitive slaves, and construe into contempt, punishable by imprison-

I shall waste fittle time on the newly-invented apologies for continued demoralization. The question now to be decided is, whether a slavequestion now to be decided is, whether a slave-holding class exclusively shall govern America, or whether it shall only bear divided sway with non-slaveholding citizers. It concerns all persons equally, whether they are Protestants or toward wealth, intelligence, and political power. Catholics, native-born or exotic citizens. And therefore it seems to me that this is no time for trials of strength between the native-born and the adopted freemen, or between any two branches of one common Christian brother-

cause he represents. Beyond a doubt, Mr. Bu-chanan is faithful to the slaveholding class, as Mr. Fillmore vacillates between it and its opponents. I know Mr. Frement well; and when I say that I know that he combines extraordinary genius and unquestionable sincerity of purpose with unusual modesty, I am sure that you will admit that he is a true representative of the Cause of Freedom.

growing aggrandizement of the slaveuch class, but you will nevertheless insist that that aggrandizement is now and may be merely temporary and occasional. A moment's reflection, however, will satisfy you that this opinion is profoundly untrue. What is now seen is only the legitimate maturing of errors unresisted through a period of more than thirty years. All the fearful evils now upon us are only the inevitable results of efforts to extinguish, by delays, itable results of efforts to extinguish, by delays, and compromises, a discussion to and compromises, a discussion to the cause of Freedom.

Discarding sectionalism, and loving my countribute part of the Cause of Freedom.

Discarding sectionalism, and bearing an affection even to the slaveholding class, none the less sincere because it repels me, I cordially adopt the motto which it too often hangs out to delude us. I know no North, no South, no East, and no West; for I know that he who would offer an acceptable sacrifice in the present crisis must be himself to the divine instructions, that which Justice, Reason, and Humanity, are continually lending their elemental fires.

What, then, is the tendency of this aggrandizement of the slave interest, and what must be its end, if it be not now or speedily arrested? Immediate consequences are distinctly in view. The admission of Kaasas into the Union as a slave State, the subsequent introduction of Slave State, the subsequent subsequen Last of all, I stop not to argue with those who decry agitation and extol conservatism, not knowing that conservatism is of two kinds—that one which, yielding to cowardly fear of present inconvenience or danger, covers even political leprosy with protecting folds; and that other and better conservatism, that heals, in order that the body of the Commonwealth may be health-

ful and immortal.

Fellow-citizens, I am aware that I have spo-Mexico and Central America, by the infliction upon the half-civilized Spanish and Indian races dwelling there, by our hands, of a curse from which, inferior as they are to ourselves, they have had the virtue once to redeem themselves. Beyond this area last surveyed lies that of civil and servile wars, national decline and—Run.

I fear to open up these distant views, because I know that you will attribute my apprehensions to a morbid condition of mind. But confining myself to the immediate future which is so fearfully visible. I ask vou in all candor, first, whethwith the acactus, and floated carelessly on the calm seas that always reflect summer skies, but they have not lost their preference for their own changeless fleur de lis, and they consult no other guidance, in their course over the waters, than that of their own bright, particular, and con-stant star, the harbinger of Liberty.

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LEANDER K. LIPPINCOTT,

EXTRACTS FROM OUR LETTERS. Poughkeepsie, Dec. 30, 1856 .- The fact is,

we need, and must have, a paper at Washing-ton that will not bow down to the Molcch of the seat of Government, that "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any

slaveholding class that Freedom, which could not be wholly conquered at once, could be yielded in successive halves by successive compromises? Who taught the slaveholding class the specious theories of Non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty, and the absolute obligation of tyrannical laws enacted by armed usurpation? Your own Cass, and Douglas, and Pierce, and Buchanan. Who established Cass, Douglas, Pierce, and Buchanan, at Washington, and gave them the power to march their slaveholding armies into Kansas? The non-slaveholding armies into Kansas? The non-slaveholding society in the free States, and no portion of that society more willingly and more recklessly than you, the People of Michigan.

You admit all this, and you ask how are these great evils, now so apparent, to be corseem sufficient to crown with historical infamy the names of those men who have participated in the evident design of forcing Slavery upon Kansas. The monument that should be raised nor yet by sending armies with supplies and in commemoration of the legislative and execu-Sharpe's rifles into Kansas. I condemn no necesjustly and significantly headed with the inscription of Bad Faith; and on all its sides would of the real duties of champions of Freedom. be written the catalogue of consequent suffer-

While such is the condition of things, Govrespect than their brethren from the slaveholding States.

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1820, gave to Slavery the west bank of the Massas, and the wends the wends the wends the cannot command the respect of the tory will be to those who shall practice the highest tory will be to those who shall practice the highest tory will be to those who shall practice the highest tory will be to those who shall practice the highest tory will be to those who shall practice the highest tory will be to those what conservative power shall remain in a Gov-ernment that has set the worst example of political infidelity?

Among the conservative agencies, the most

to you my hearty good wishes for the prosperity and long-continued usefulness of your pe-

Shenandoah Co., Va., Jan. 16, 1857 .- I really think, if the non-slaveholders of Shenandoah county would read your paper, they would soon cease to co-operate with the Slavery Oligarchy, to proscribe what they please to call an "Abo-litionist," or, in other words, a "Black Repub-

I was persecuted for voting the Republican ticket. My life was threatened on the evening of the general election, in Woodstock, and my against the Government; but they are quite overbalenced by Mr. Brodhead of Pennsylvania, Mr. Geyer of Missouri, Mr. Iverson of Georgia, and Mr. Yulee of Florida.

The Post Office in its transactions is more nearly domestic and municipal than any other Department of the Government, and comes home to the business and bosoms of the whole people. Mr. Rusk, of Texas, is chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and mittee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and mittee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and mittee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and mittee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and mittee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and mittee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and mittee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and mittee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and mittee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and mittee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and the purely agricultural labor of slaves, and a pledge that the people of those Territories should be perfectly free nevertheless to establish that the proposition of Congress to that reprisal, by giving the should revenues are raised in such a way as to favor most the purely agricultural labor of slaves, and a pledge that the people of those Territories should be perfectly free nevertheless to establish the saveholding class, when it had obtained the virtue required for emancipation. If we have inherited prejudices of caste, the purely agricultural labor of slaves, and a pledge that the people of those Territories should be perfectly free nevertheless to establish that the proposition of Congress to that reprisal, by giving two those Territories should be perfectly free nevertheless to establish and pledge that politics. If we have also rises to the knowledge that polition. If we have also rises to the knowledge that polition. If we have also rises to the knowledge that polition. If we have also rises to the knowledge that polition. If we have also rises to the knowledge that polition. If we have also rises to the knowledge that politi the slaveholding interests in these culminating demonstrations of their power, while the House of Representatives lacks the power, because it down over his head, or one who had built a major demonstrations of their power, because it down over his head, or one who had built a major demonstrative lacks the power, because it down over his head, or one who had built a major demonstrative forms. Beloit, Wis., Jan. 7, 1857.—We have been

very much amused, as well as edified, by your extracts from Southern editorials, and hope they will be continued. It is ridiculous to hear those men crying fanatic, fanaticism, whilst they are themselves indulging in such crazy vagaries; as though the growth of commercial to which the Union itself is exposed.

I shall waste little time on the newly-invented rentlemen could in the slightest degree hinder the progress of millions of industrious, enterpri

> Congressional Correspondence. usually denominated "my dear constituents," pockets. They virtually agreed to serve their constituents for eight dollars per day. When

of the most gigantic frauds and bare-faced villanies ever perpetrated in any country this side the dark ages—after trampling in the dust the liberties of the free settlers of Kansas, and laying their towns is eatlers of Kansas, and laying their towns in ashes-after doing all this, they come to the conclusion that eight dollars per day is too little for so much work. The constituent is pretty warm, but it is some consolation to know that absenteeism is almost cured-members were never before so punctual in attendance. Besides, the proposition now is, to punish voluntary absenteeism at the

rate of \$25 per day.—Ed. Era. Republicanism in Illinois. Springfield, Ill., Jan. 14, 1857.—I was present here on Monday, the 12th inst., at the inauguration of the Republican State officers.
The Old Line Democracy had had control of
the Capitol so long, that they appeared to think their dispossession a mere farce, and that in a few days they would again be permitted to re-

stronger now than it was at the November election. Many of the Fillmore men acknowl-edge that they were deceived by their leaders, else they would have voted for Fremont. Windham, Portage Co., O., Jan. 21, 1857 .-

I send you an account of a remedy for poisons, which I think worthy to be published throughout the world. Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
LUTHER HUMPHREY. Raw Onions a Cure for Various Poisons.

This remedy has been effectually tried for the stings of bees, wasps, and hornets, with good success. Take an onion, and cut it horizontally, and immediately apply it to the wounded part, rubbing it thoroughly; and, when no more juice will come from the onion, cut again, and when no the part again, and when the tries to see the company of the pain cases. And immediately apply and, when more juice will come from the onion, cut again, and apply until the pain ceases. In most cases, if the application is made immediately after the infliction of the sting, there will be no swelling. If the swelling has already commenced, the process of rubbing must be longer continued. In case of a severe swelling, it may be necessary to bruise the onion, and apply as a poultice, so as more than to cover the tumor. The should be often renewed until the process of should be process. The process of should be process of should be process of

A case: About forty years ago, a lad, by the name of Thomson, who resided in Middlefield, Geauga county, Ohio, was bitten by a rattle-

snake, on the end of his heel. The swollen, deaf, and blind, and his a thought he would live but a very sh

Slavery, nor suffer, without remonstrance and energetic resistance, his infatuated devotees to he was perceptibly better. The appropriate the sum of the s commit to his embrace our infant States. We was renewed at short intervals, and finally want the doctrine proclaimed continually at plied to his whole body. He recovered a probably is now alive. I saw him a w last spring.

It is believed that onions, applied faithful

of the bite of a mad dog upon man or i

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stimated that Ayer's Cherry Po

nger days. His ight you might ley is your frier quite proper for riraits now—or, nk so—but, then ar to be some ear to be separate good girl!" and w left the room.
'Umph!" said

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ee subject a while,
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